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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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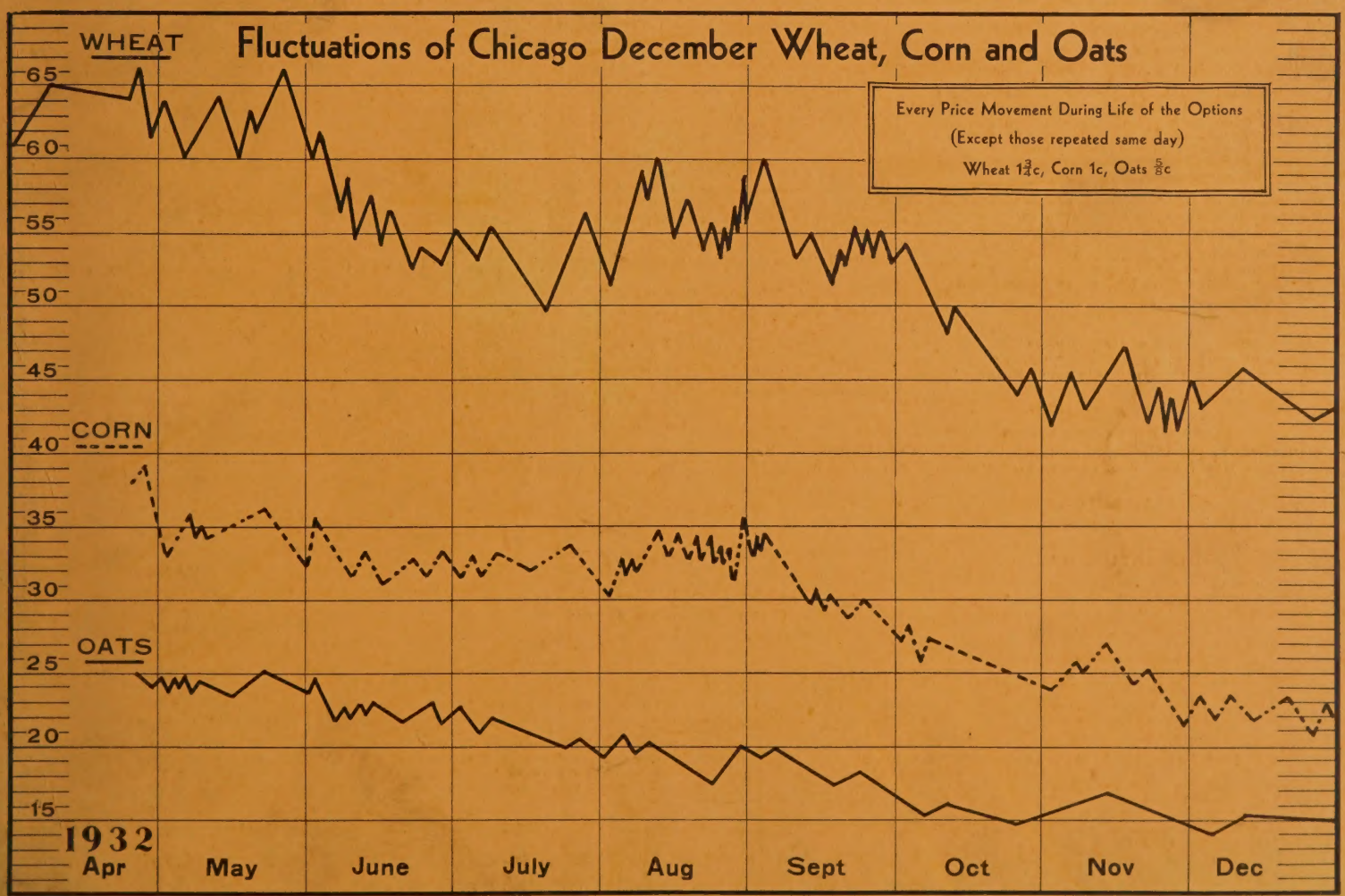

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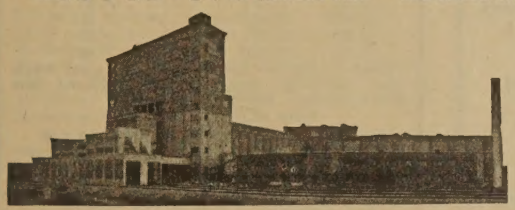

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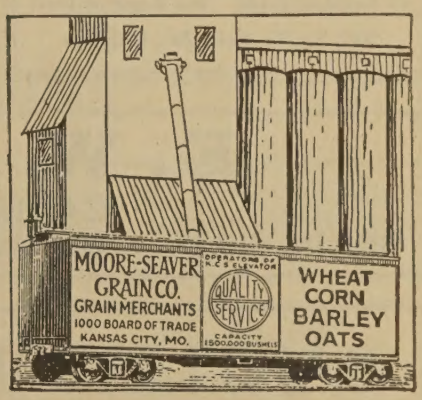

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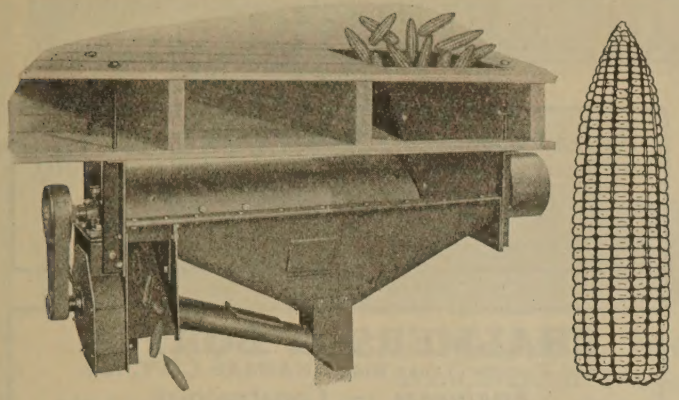

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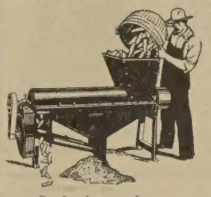

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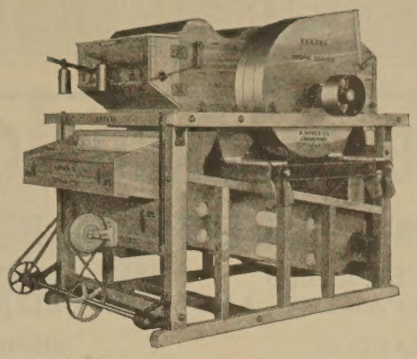

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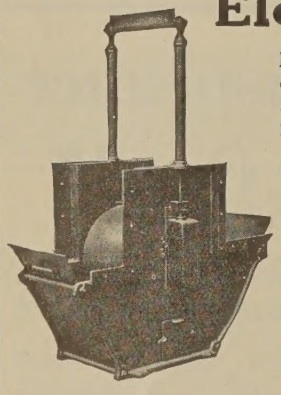
Zeleny Thermometer Co.
542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector
Rubber Protector, $2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
The paper the Grain and Feed Dealer supports, because it supports the Grain and Feed Dealer.

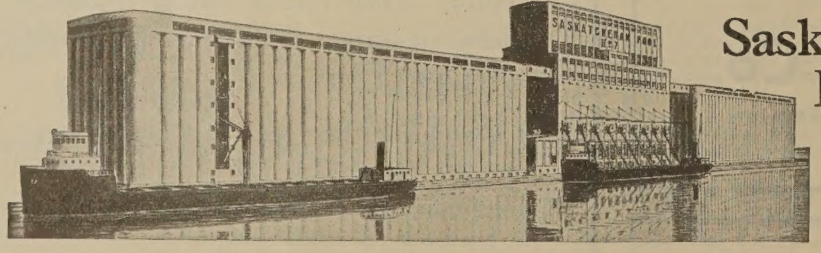
You Can Sell Your Elevator
by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a
Grain & Feed Journals Want Ad.

Elevator Boot



Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.
Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays
WHITE ★ STAR ★ COMPANY
Wichita, Kansas
Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT

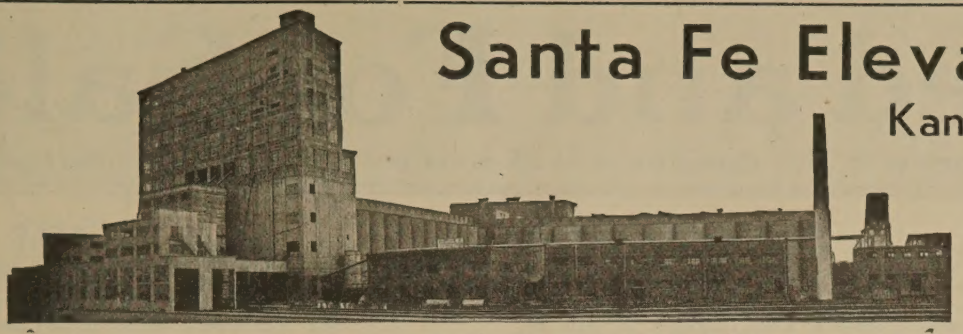
HORNER & WYATT
Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.
Write to us for PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES for GRAIN ELEVATORS, FLOUR MILLS, FEED MILLS, WAREHOUSES and POWER PLANTS.



Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7
Port Arthur, Ont.

Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us in record time

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.
Fort William, Ontario Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

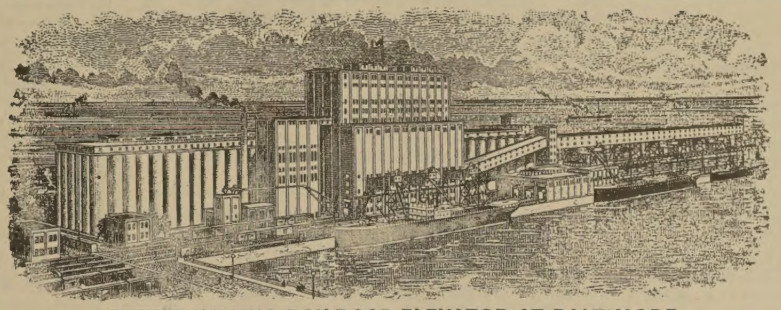
John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago — 460 St. Helen St., Montreal — 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels



Equipped with Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS, PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books
Attrition Mill
Bag Closing Machine
Bags and Burlap
Bearings {Roller / Ball}
Belting
Bin Thermometer
Bin Valves
Bleachers and Purifiers
Boots
Buckets
Car Liners
Car Loader
Car {Puller / Pusher}
Car Seals
Cipher Codes
Claim (R. R.) Collection
Clover Huller
Coal Conveyor
Corn Cracker
Conveying Machinery
Distributor
Dockage Tester
Dump
Dust Collector
Dust Protector
Elevator Leg
Elevator Paint
Feed Formulas
Feed Ingredients
Feed Mixer {Dry / Molasses}
Feed Mill
Fire Barrels
Fire Extinguishers
Friction Clutch
Grain Cleaner
Grain Drier
Grain Tables
Hammer Mill
Head Drive
Leg Backstop
Lightning Rods
Loading Spout
Magnetic Separator
Manlift
Moisture Tester
Motor Control
Mustard Seed Separator
Oat Clipper
Oat Huller
Plans of Grain Elevators
Portable Elevator
Power {Oil Engine / Motors}
Power Shovel
Railroad Claim Books
Renewable Fuse
Rope Drive
Safety Steel Sash
Sample Envelopes
Scales {Truck / Hopper / Automatic}
Scale Tickets
Scarifying Machine
Screw Conveyor
Seed Treating {Machine / Chemicals}
Separator
Sheller
Siding-Roofing {Asbestos / Steel or Zinc}
Silent Chain Drive
Speed Reduction Units
Spouting
Storage Tanks
Testing Apparatus
Transmission Machinery
Waterproofing (Cement)
Weevil Exterminator
Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Elevators Are Often Sold for $1.00

thru the "Elevators for Sale" columns of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, the Grain Trade's long accepted medium for Wanted—For Sale advertisements, try it.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Elevator, warehouse and coal business for sale or lease; priced right; owner paralyzed. H. H. Lawless, Loraine, Ill.

SOUTHEAST WYOMING—35,000 bu. elevator and warehouse handling feed, flour, seeds and grains; on main line Union Pacific. Immediate possession. Box 97, Burns, Wyoming.

IOWA—Two elevators in one of the best grain territories in Northwest Iowa for sale. Also handle coal, seed, twine and livestock. No competitor here. Priced right. Address 70A5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

CENTRAL KANSAS—30,000 bus. elevator for sale; on Santa Fe R. R.; good wheat, corn and feed territory; feed grinder and ton feed mixer; modern in every way; good neighborhood and long established trade; priced right. Address 69Y13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business. USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTHEASTERN NEB.—20,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale, coal and feed can be handled; easy term payment. Address 69Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GREENCASTLE, IND.—Elevator for sale; college town; De Pauw University; doing nice business in grain, seed, feed, fence, implements; price $6,000. Campbell & Ogles, Greencastle, Ind.

CENTRAL KANSAS—10,000 bu. modern ironclad elevator for sale; coal and feed can be handled. Lumber yard across street that can be bought or leased. Address 69V9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Two elevators in excellent grain territory for sale; handle around 300,000 bus. grain per year; also wonderful feed and coal business; a great opportunity for a live wire; best reasons for selling. Address 69T15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISCONSIN—Custom Feed Mill and Whse. for sale; in good dairy section. Write Martin Lumber Company, Exeland, Wisconsin.

OHIO—75 Bbl. Mill for Sale with Feed Dept. Good location; established trade; priced to sell. The Buckeye Mlg. Co., Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

IOWA—Choice location for flour, feed and seed business; low rental; County Seat; farm center. C. F. Simmermaker, Tipton, Iowa.

$3500 BUYS CONTROL int. $7000 mill feed corp. Accumulating surplus now. $2000 required. Address 70A8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

ELEVATOR & MILL BROKERAGE

ELEVATOR AND MILL BROKERAGE

List your South Dakota Elevator, Flour and Feed Mills, or state your needs with me. The place where buyer and seller get together. Box 279, Mitchell, South Dakota.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at $2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, $2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Forward!

The New Year's Babe

I am a new voice
A wee voice and imperious
The angel bells still ringing in my laughter,
The earth calls despotic in my cry.

★

I am a new voice
I have God-tidings,
Veil not my tones with fears
Nor stay my messages with hates.

★

I am a new voice
With sovereign quality,
A tiny channel for the Love Divine
O! help me keep my voice in tune
With the Choir Invisible;

★

So may I usher in the dawn
Of a new day,
And transmute the tender breath
Of human love
Into love beyond your dreams.

Myrtle Dean Clark.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

18 Column Figuring book, 300 pages of laid paper which will permit of ink entries, ruled 4 spaces to the inch 42 to the page. You can write in your own column headings to meet the varying needs of your business. Well bound in black cloth with red keratol back and corners. Price $3.00. Order Special 738.

Record of Receipts.—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only $2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Feed Trade Manual, a reference book for all engaged in the custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Contains hundreds of formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country. Data about state feed laws, feedingstuff definitions, weights, ingredient composition and useful facts for the feed industry are also included and indexed. One soiled shelfworn copy, $1.00 plus postage. Order Feed Manual Special.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of $1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

The Federal Octopus

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the "chains" of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the "chains" of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, $1.00 per copy plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x 4¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price $1.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION in elevator or grain firm, 8 yrs. exper. in bookkeeping and manual labor. Write 70A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MANAGER OR FOREMAN—Position wanted in elvtr.; good bookkeeper; 15 yrs. exper.; best refs.; furnish bond; go anywhere at once. Write 69Y5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

PART TIME AGENT to sell attrition mill plates. Address 70A1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

WRITE TODAY FOR PRICES on select Ariz. Grapefruit & Yuma Papershell Pecans delivered by express, Blalack & Whitman, Yuma, Ariz.

$5.00 BUYS AN OIL BURNER for your stove. $27.50 buys an oil burner for your office. It burns any cheap fuel oil, or crankcase drainings. It is guaranteed for five years, and actually heats hotter than coal or wood fires. Made since 1919. Catalog free. Staples Oil Burner Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind. Dept. G.

SCALES FOR SALE

100-TON TYPE Registering Beam Track Scale for sale; good order; bargain. Prescott Exchange, Inc., Prescott, Wis.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PROTECT YOUR CHECKS—Use a Todd Protectograph—have one will sell cheap—$7.00, prepaid. Cash with order. Thos. A. Bankmann, Room 900, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.
V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1-50 H.P. FAIRBANKS MORSE A.C. Motor for sale; 3 ph. 60 cy. 220 or 440 v., 3600 r.p.m., late type, ball bearing, suitable for hammer mill or high speed grinder. Price, including starter, $160. Hammond Elec. Co., Hammond, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, generators, engines, etc. Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, and ONE YEAR GUARANTEED. Complete stock list.
Bulletin No. 40
Seventy-two illustrated pages, mailed free on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 621 Sixth St., Rockford, Illinois.

MACHINES FOR SALE

MULTIPLE "V" BELT Drives Made to Your Requirements; Re-Built Motors ½ to 100-h.p. R. R. Roby, Truro, Iowa.

NO. 30 BLUE STREAK HAMMER Mill for sale; rebuilt same as new, with or without magnetic separator. B. L. Lee, Monmouth, Ill.

BOWSHER FEED MILL No. 10-A used 2 mos.; sacrifice for cash; cap. 50 to 100 bu. per hr. Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER. Guaranteed. A real buy. Write for particulars. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BRAND NEW "JAY BEE" Hammer Mill for sale; No. 3 Model W, direct-connected with 50-h.p. motor. Can be secured at special low price if purchased before February first. J. B. Sedberry Co., 817 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.

75-H.P. JAY BEE DIRECT connected Clement Special Model W, size No. 4; also No. 34-Western Gyrating Corn and Cob Separator and Munson Corn Cracker with Magnetic Separator. W. K. Craig Co., City Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

ONE 30-H. P. DIRECT CONNECTED Jay Bee Hammer Mill 2-S for sale; used only a few hours per month over a period of 3 yrs. A practically new machine at a reasonable price. Address George J. Nicht, Auburn, N. Y.

GRAIN SCALES. Richardson, Fairbanks, Smith Exact Weight Scales. Car Pullers. Three pair high Feed Mills. Driers. Attrition Mills, Bag Closing Machines. Pulleys, Shafting, Hangers, Belting. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT for the manufacture of rolled oats; plant now in operation; has surplus equipment; oat hull separators; oat groat separators; stub oat graders, reels, dust collectors, cyclones, 3 bar-Nun grinders, hammer mills and other miscellaneous equipment. Oat Products Corporation, Dixon, Illinois.

BARGAINS—50-bbl. Midget Marvel Mill complete; No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. motor Texrope drive, same as new; manlift; freight elevator; receiving separator; 5 by 9 cup grain elevator leg 60 ft. high; several small elevators; flour packer, bran packer; electric bleacher; double scourer, shafting, pulleys, etc. This machinery nearly new; cash; no trades. R. H. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

....

State.....

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS
ARE MONEY MAKERS

HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER AND COOLER—1000 Bushels Hourly
CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR, operated by Continental Elevator Co., Kansas City, Mo.

No Boiler Required

Large or Small for Terminal or Country Elevators

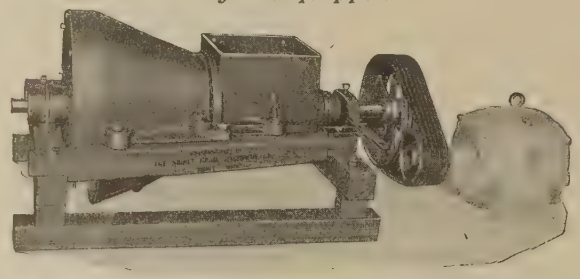
Write Us.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.
1211 South Western Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
68 Higgins Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Hess Driers Are Patented. We Do Not Infringe Patents of Others. We Guarantee This.

Sidney Corn Shellers
Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature.

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio
Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators and Feed Mills

Have You Seed For Sale?

Do You Wish To Buy Seed?

See our "Seeds For Sale—Wanted" Department This Number.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, $2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, $3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JANUARY 11, 1933

VOLUME of business is sought so earnestly by some elevator operators, they lose sight of the margin needed to keep the sheriff away.

THE ACREAGE sown to barley this spring will depend more on the ability of the farmers to obtain seed than upon the expected demand for choice malting barley.

THE DEPRESSING influence of the Farm Board on the markets for grain and cotton is doing more to hasten the end of this inquitious racket than anything the farmers or grain dealers could even hope to do.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who are carrying a stock of wheat of their own in store, must of necessity watch closely the provisions of the new Domestic Allotment Bill, as some of the proposals advanced by farm agitators provide for a tax on all wheat in store at the time the bill becomes a law. The payment of the tax might wipe out any profit the owner had in the grain, so elevator operators must of necessity observe the provisions of the bill when it is finally approved by the Committee on Agriculture.

RUNNING wheat which is damp or infested with weevil through an aspirator will often result in a material reduction in the number of weevil as well as a reduction in the percentage of moisture. The lower the temperature the more weevil will the fan blow out. Turning heating grain always helps to improve its keeping quality.

THE ISOLATION of the country grain elevator always seems to encourage the faker to look upon the occupant as an easy mark. We have so many reports of schemers striving to prey upon the country grain dealers, we naturally suspect that the promoters of these rackets suspect he is not posted, so they always try their game on him first.

PENDING LEGISLATION to repeal the 18th amendment, or at least to modify it so that beer of normal alcoholic content might be legally manufactured and sold, has created great interest in high grade seed of malting barley. Recognition is being given this by the agricultural colleges, and in the three day short course at North Dakota, a commercial malster will make an address on the malting and brewing of the grain.

GRAIN DEALERS and millers resent the action of the Iowa State College in advocating that farm wives produce cheap and unsatisfactory breakfast food by running wheat thru a food chopper or a meat grinder. Grain has to be cranked thru such a machine two or three times in order to crack all the grains. When that is done it would still be a more wholesome and nutritious product if it were ground into whole wheat flour on a hammer mill, or traded for flour at one of the many elevators that handle flour as a sideline.

A NEWS NOTE from Hopkinton, Ia., says: "George Weber, who has been running a portable mill hereabouts, and who succeeded John Fear for a time as owner of the feed mill, has given up his operations here and has gone to a new location in Minnesota. George departed without liquidating a good many obligations which he had acquired during his operations here." This shows what happens to the portable mills. No portable can be operated on as economical and efficient basis as the stationary grinders that have been installed in many grain elevators, and the competition a portable offers is generally short lived.

RAILROAD REAL ESTATE agents in Indiana, like those of some other states, persist in demanding increased rentals, notwithstanding they are fully aware that their demands for extortionate rentals will not be granted. We have yet to hear of any elevator owner being required to remove his elevator from railroad right-of-way because he refused to pay the exorbitant rental demanded by the real estate agent, and we doubt if the general freight agent, interested in producing new traffic, would permit any interference with his patron. The real estate agent is naturally interested in making a good showing for his department, but there is no necessity of elevator owners contributing to his fund. It is generally understood that 6% of a fair value of the land occupied is a fair rental, and elevator owners should refuse to pay more.

THE "BUY NOW" propagandists of yesteryear who sought to turn the tide of depression with his short-sighted advice are no longer heard in the land. The urging seems foolish in the light of the subsequent downward movement of prices. There is a time to buy grain and all other commodities, and it will be the time when the political situation has clarified as to whether the government is to continue its paralyzing intrusion into business.

BUSINESS men generally are disposed to demand the repeal of many of the Federal laws designed primarily to give employment to an army of burocrats but labelled ostensively for the regulation and limitation of business activities. In order to facilitate business getting back on its feet many of the laws now encumbering Federal statutes should be quickly repealed and the boards, buros and commissions abolished. Many of them have helped no one except the tax eaters.

NO PROVISION is made in the re-drafted domestic allotment bill for a limitation of the semi-annual payments to producer certificate holders to the amounts collected by taxes on processors. Thus, if the sec'y of agriculture guesses the production wrong the taxes collected will be insufficient to reimburse the treasury for the sums declared by the law to be payable to the producers. It is conceivable that on the several crops included in the allotment scheme the deficiency might amount to several billions of dollars and bankrupt once wealthy Uncle Sam.

THE CONTINUAL STRUGGLE of well organized grain exchanges to safeguard the interests of all outside traders and insure fair methods is one service these public trading places perform, which the rampant radicals never recognize. Sharp trading on the grain exchanges by members not only earns permanent disbarment, but the sacrifice of the exchange membership, and rightly so, because unless the exchanges can maintain a service to the public, which is above suspicion, the public will hesitate to trade through members. Most of the exchanges have enforced their rules with such rigid construction few patrons have ever had occasion to doubt their honesty.

ONE OF the most serious problems affecting the movement of grain from the farms to the country elevators is the mortgage debt load. Recently released information sets the total debt on Iowa farm land today at $1,082,882,000, or an average debt of $71 on each acre of the 45% of Iowa land under mortgage. This is more than the land is worth could buyers be found for it. Insurance companies are the largest holders of farm mortgages, private investors, next. Smaller holdings are in the hands of deposit banks and land banks. Every farmer hesitates to sell a crop that will not pay his taxes and the interest on his debts. So the grain is lying in piles, cribs and granaries. Box cars stand idle on elevator sidings and the motors in the country elevators eat off their wires in minimum charges. Abolishing the "price-pegging" Farm Board would relieve the grain markets of the depressing influence of its large stocks and enable producers to realize a better price for their grain.

FEED RETAILERS threatened with suit by a buyer whose stock has been harmed by eating the feed should communicate with the manufacturer of the feed, who properly may undertake the defense in court. One dealer in the Pacific Northwest had to pay heavy damages because he did not have proper legal advice.

CAN the Government constitutionally discriminate between two farmers, one of whom reduces his acreage and the other does not? Would the farmer who does not cut his acreage have standing to go into court and have the domestic allotment law invalidated? After the tax has been collected it is a part of the general funds of the government, and how can government money be paid out constitutionally to certain farmers and not to others?

THE KANSAS GRAIN Dealers Ass'n is again conducting an active campaign for a reduction in the charges for inspection and weighing. These departments were organized primarily to render a service which was expected to facilitate the marketing of farm products, yet the politicians year after year have transferred huge sums from the inspection department funds to the state treasury, and thereby levied an extra assessment on the grain growers of the state. If the attention of the farm organizations of the state were called to this extortion, doubtless the politicians would break their necks hurrying to reduce the charges.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION has proved such a trying handicap to every line of business where it has been, or is now being exercised, that business men generally, should resent and oppose any more regulations of this character. Business is having a trying time under existing laws and should not submit to any more burocratic guidance or control. While unreasonable regulations and limitations by the Government may keep many enterprising merchants and manufacturers from engaging in the lines of business involved, this supervision will also handicap those already engaged in the business. All organizations of business men owe it to themselves and their members to persistently oppose these unreasonable regulations. What business needs more than anything else is relief from meddling burocracy. However no relief can be expected until the voters express their wishes more emphatically.

COLLEGE ENGINEERS are working on experiments with adding 10% to 20% alcohol to gasoline to make a high anti-knock fuel for internal combustion engines. Some Iowa State College men, on the com'ite to find an outlet for grain alcohol in the automobile field, rate themselves as economists, yet permit information to leave the College that they believe 500,000,000 bus. of corn could be used annually in making grain alcohol that could be combined with gasoline to make a high anti-knock motor fuel, and call attention to "several European countries now using alcohol-gasoline blends successfully." Such economists cannot be interested in the correction of a problem, or they would not spend tax-payers' money in such ridiculous experiments when everybody knows that in foreign countries it might prove practicable because gasoline is high in price and alcohol is low, whereas in the U. S. the reverse is true.

WHEN the price prevailing in the local market is less than the cost of harvesting how can the railroads expect to obtain any shipments of grain to market? Cutting fares seems to have proved profitable for all passenger lines for they are continuing the practice. Why not try cutting rates on low price grain and move it?

TEXAS truck regulation laws have been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision published elsewhere that must give heart to those who are constructively working to accord every mode of transportation its proper niche in a well ordered system. By upholding the power of the state to regulate the private contract carriers the court puts it up to the states to co-ordinate all the carriers, saving only the owner-shipper carriers. All others must have permits to operate and can not carry at less than the prescribed rate of freight. To get the benefit of the cheaper cost of truck transportation the shipper must own the trucks; and one of the largest cotton shipping firms in the South has bought a fleet of trucks for its own use in Texas, and will profit by a rate of freight lower than its less fortunate business competitors.

Farm Board Recommends Legislation

After three years' experience the Federal Farm Board declares itself willing to throw price stabilization into the discard, its annual report recommending as an alternative a system of regulating the acreage, presumably by law, instead of the natural play of economic forces eliminating the marginal producer.

It is recommended that the Farm Board be authorized to make loans to concerns that would distribute lumber, coal, building material, fertilizers and farm machinery. A mere statement of this recommendation is sufficient to condemn such an entry of government into business.

It is recommended that the Board be authorized to compromise claims against debtor ass'ns, the dairy member of the Board, presenting the report to congress, no doubt having in mind the Ohio milk distributing pool that became bankrupt after obtaining hundreds of thousands of dollars of government money and is now in danger of being sold out under the bankruptcy laws to some non-pool dairy corporation, causing the farmers to lose what little they had invested. It must be seriously questioned whether it is sound policy to permit marketing pools to squander public money in an endeavor to force competing taxpaying merchants out of business, and then by releasing the borrower from payment of loans, make it possible to continue the unprofitable activity indefinitely.

By its own admission losses and mismanagement have reduced the $500,000,000 revolving fund to $183,000,000, yet the Board asks Congress to give it power to issue its own bonds or debentures, the inevitable loss to fall either upon the government or the buyers of the bonds.

None of the recommendations of the Farm Board are likely to be adopted by legislators of sane mind, and in the new allotment scheme the top-heavy Farm Board is given no function, further evidence of congressional lack of confidence.

Quick Action Needed

A number of terminal elevators have been forced by many offerings of trucked grain to install modern facilities for expediting the unloading of trucks. Doubtless every other terminal elevator must soon take similar steps if it is to meet competition. This means an increased volume of grain will go direct from farms to terminal elevators, cutting out the country elevators and the railroads.

We tried to point out this danger in an article entitled "The Grain Trade's Most Pressing Problem" on page 406 of the Journal for November 9th, but the members of the trade seem reluctant to take definite action. In the end, the grain growers, all country merchants, and the railroads, will suffer because they permit their representatives in Washington to waste time over committee appointments, when the country's pressing needs are being ignored by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the labor unions.

The railroads are so handicapped by restrictions and regulations they seem unable even to attempt to meet truck competition. The farmer is induced by the offer of lower transportation costs to sell his products without either weighing or grading, and the check received from the strange trucker at his door may prove to be made of rubber. Still he sells, because it costs so much more to get his grain to market by rail and while he thinks his net returns from his grain is more, investigations have proved that he was sadly mistaken.

All local merchants, as well as the elevator operator and the railroads, are directly interested in the farmer bringing his grain to town. But unless all quickly enlist in a campaign to abolish the Interstate Commerce Commission and free the railroads from unfair regulation and limitation, grain will continue to go in ever increasing volume from the farm direct to the terminal elevator. The terminal elevator is not interested in receiving small dabs of grain. It would much prefer to have grain come in carloads, but when it is able to buy grain from trucks at a much lower price than when arriving in cars, it cannot be expected to reject the offers.

The Federal statutes are cluttered with unfair laws designed primarily to make sinecures for a lot of useless burocrats but handicapping business and discouraging enterprise. The Adamson eight hour law giving all railroad trainmen 9 hours' pay for 8 hours' work is just as unfair as the recapture clause depriving some roads of profit already earned.

The railroads never failed to meet competition before the Interstate Commerce law was enacted and will do so again if given freedom of action. Congress is supposed to enact laws desired by the people, but if the voters neglect to advise their representatives of the legislation needed to stimulate business they alone are to blame.

THE GROWTH of the cash and carry chain store plan of doing business makes it much easier for the country elevator man to abandon the credit system of selling sidelines, such as feeds and field seeds and fortunately many of them are taking advantage of the opportunity and adopting the cash plan.

The Grain Trade's Opportunity

For nearly fifty years, loud-mouthed agitators, politicians and racketeers with various ambitions have sought to ingratiate themselves in the estimation of the farmers of the land by maliciously vilifying, defaming and traducing the grain trade, and with rare exception the members of the trade have meekly submitted to many aspersions cast upon them without protest or attempt to prove false.

Congress has conducted a number of investigations, prompted partly by the malign influence of slanderers with a desire to promote some personal aim. Some of these investigations may have been prompted by an avaricious desire to tap the public treasury for additional expense money. But through all the years of vilification, the trade has made little or no effort to defend itself, or to convince the public at large of the service it was honestly striving to render. The dullest and densest member of the trade fully realizes that the toll taken by the middle men for the service performed in getting grain from producers to consumers is the poorest paid service in the long list of human activities, either professional or commercial.

One hundred years ago the wheat growers' only market was at the distant water-driven mill, where he left part of his ox-drawn load as toll for the miller's service in reducing the wheat to so-called flour. When the miller was able to get currency and find a market for flour in excess of that collected as tolls, he bought additional wheat from whomever happened to produce a surplus. By degrees all farmers were induced to grow wheat in excess of their own family's need. As the surplus of wheat increased, a few brave producers hauled their grain 50, 100 and 150 miles over the prairies to the enterprising buyers in Chicago, who were paying real money for wheat.

The small demand for the surplus wheat in those early days was so uncertain the few buyers, who were willing to assume the risks of ownership, took a widely varying margin for their protection against loss until the discovery of the variations in price bid prompted all buyers to assemble each day at a central point for comparing notes and assisting one another in filling orders from the East for more of the "Golden Product of the Prairies." Gradually Eastern millers came to recognize the advantage of employing brokers to buy their supplies, and the competitive offers to these brokers by the various jobbers in the market effected a marked reduction in the margin on which the wheat was handled.

The growth of the central markets accumulating and distributing the surplus wheat, combined with the slow and uncertain transportation afforded by ox-carts and sailing vessels, and the vacillating markets resulted in the development of a system of trading in wheat for future delivery. Through such trades the owners of wheat and the sellers of flour were able to secure protection against rapid changes in market values.

The building of railroads and warehouses encouraged storekeepers at many country stations to trade staples for wheat, and years later came the country elevator with its welcome sign, "CASH PAID for GRAIN."

After twenty years of buying and accepting wheat as wheat, the discriminating buyers came to recognize variations in quality and condition, as well as in cleanliness. Following in the wake of this discovery came the track inspectors, who by degrees learned to classify wheat as good, poor and dirty. Until the corner of 1871, grading grain was largely a matter of human judgment, and that depended largely on the experience and knowledge of each inspector. Later came definite rules for classifying wheat and a supervisor to insure greater uniformity in classifying grain. But even with the aid of definite rules, the receipts of line grade grain forced both inspectors and supervisors to vacillate in their decisions.

With the growth of the grain trade and the commerce of the nation, inter-market trading became a factor and dealers of different markets began to recognize the need of uniformity in both rules and grading throughout the land. Even so late as 1901 the rules governing the grading of grain in Illinois contained so many indefinite terms such as "reasonably clean" or "reasonably dry" as to admit of wide variations in gradings.

At the Des Moines meeting of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in 1901, nine prominent markets exhibited type samples of their various grades of grain. The exhibits were so extensive that the Auditorium would not accommodate the show, so a large three-pole circus tent was erected outside and maintained for several days after the convention, for the inspection of thousands of interested members of the trade and agriculturalists. The wide disparity between the leading grades of the various markets was amazing. Yet, when we look back at the many rules then in use, it is easy to understand the astonishing variations in grades. After sixteen years of persistent effort to secure the adoption of uniform rules in all markets the organized grain trade asked the Federal Government to establish rules for standard grades, and today the rules governing the grading of all grain in interstate trade are uniform throughout the nation.

The gradual growth and development of the grain trade throughout the past hundred years is a marvel of increased efficiency and economy at every step. The growth of the various activities of the leading grain exchanges has resulted in the establishment of open public markets where every buyer and seller has the opportunity of obtaining direct representation and is insured fair treatment. No exchange deals in any commodity notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the agitators and the blatant demagogues to convince the public to the contrary. No grain dealer of experience would attempt to do business in an organized market without first applying for membership in the exchange and agreeing to abide by its rules and regulations.

The trading methods in vogue today represent a hundred years of careful study, trial and experiment, and economists generally are agreed that they represent perfect efficiency. The progress of North America's grain trade during the hundred years of its existence represents gratifying achievement in marketing methods that are being copied throughout the world.

The World's Fair, commonly called a Century of Progress, to be held in Chicago this year, affords the trade a real opportunity to educate the public to a clearer understanding of its many commendable improvements and economies in the movement of grain from the producers to the consumers. To forego this opportunity would indeed be unfair to the grain trade and unfair to an interested public, which is ever eager to learn the truth.

Elevator Improvements During 1932

Many lines of business in the U. S. were so quiet during 1932 no new plants were erected and few were improved, but the grain dealers of the land luckily were confronted with the necessity of providing facilities for handling the large crops of new and old grain.

The farmers, knowing that if any grain was to be harvested they must plant in season, put their usual acreage under cultivation and favorable growing conditions blessed them with a splendid crop. They are still holding much more grain than for many years past but as soon as freight rates drop or prices advance much of the surplus will be moved to market and the elevators will handle it.

With the large movement of grain to market and the unusual large surplus stocks still back on the farms it is easy to understand why grain dealers have been active in building new elevators and repairing old ones. However so many have long procrastinated in the matter of making needed improvements that 1933 promises greater activity than any year since 1928.

During 1932 we reported in our news columns 169 new elevators and 65 annexes and hundreds of elevators were overhauled, remodelled and improved as is shown by the following table of facts collected from our news columns of the year:

Reported in Grain & Feed Journals During 1932

New Elevators

	Country	Terminal
California	1	2
Canada	33	
Colorado	1	
Illinois	15	1
Indiana	5	
Iowa	7	
Kansas	16	1
Kentucky	1	
Michigan	4	
Minnesota	6	1
Missouri	2	
Montana	5	
Nebraska	8	
New Mexico	1	
New York	1	1
North Dakota	2	
Ohio	9	2
Oklahoma	1	
Pac. N. W.	7	1
South Dakota	13	
Texas	11	1
Wisconsin	3	
Total	159	10
Grand Total	169	

Elevator Annexes

	Country	Terminal
Canada		6
Illinois	2	
Indiana		1
Iowa	4	1
Kansas	5	5
Michigan	2	1
Minnesota	2	1
Montana	1	
Nebraska	4	1
New England	1	
North Dakota	1	
Oklahoma	3	1
Pac. N. W.	9	2
South Dakota	1	
Texas		8
Wisconsin	1	2
Total	36	29
Grand Total	65	

Feed Mills

New 136

Warehouses & Mills

New and addtns.. 113

Improvements

Remodeled or Enlarged	73	Sweet Feed Systems Installed	22
Overhauled	41	Feed Mchy Instd.	321
Magnet Separators Installed	207	All Other Equipment Installed	271
Truck Dumps Installed	130	General Repairs Made	224
Scales Installed	100	Oil Stations Installed	6
Complete Electrification	46	Coal Sheds Built.	23

Storage charges nearly ate up the value of 2,600 bus. of corn in an elevator at Grundy Center, Ia., during the year the grain was held. The owners received $15 from the sale, a return of 30 cents an acre.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Draft Bond Insurance

Grain & Feed Journals: We note an item on Page 545 in your Dec. 28th issue on Bank Draft Insurance, the cost of which you state has been materially reduced in keeping with the smaller number of bank failures occurring this year. Will you please give us the names of the insurance companies that underwrite this character of insurance?—E. F. Kull, Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Ans.: The rate on this class of insurance has been reduced from $1.00 to 50c and now stands at 25c. Wirt Wilson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., sole agents for the Hartford Insurance Co., underwrite this coverage at the price quoted.

Russia Shipped No Wheat to U. S.

Grain & Feed Journals: Please inform me if Russia has delivered wheat into the United States on contract in the last two or three years. A friend of mine says Russia did, while it is my understanding the transaction was a hedging operation on the Chicago Board of Trade.—Paul R. Smith, Sullivan, Ill.

Ans.: Brokers employed in the Russian trades on the Chicago Board state that it was a hedging transaction, and that the sales were bought in without delivery.

Wheat was so low in price that the duty of 42 cents per bushel made it impossible to ship wheat from Russia into the United States profitably. This is true also of Canadian wheat, now selling at 37 cents per bushel. Shippers of Canadian wheat to the States would have to pay freight, give the wheat away and throw in 5 cents per bushel extra to overcome the U. S. import duty.

Collecting for Use of Cleaning Machinery

Grain & Feed Journals: I made an agreement with the bean pools in the States of Colorado and New Mexico to furnish certain machinery, which was to be paid for by a minimum payment annually; but the real basis of the deal was that I was to receive and did receive until the Farm Board over-advanced the pools a certain sum based upon the number of 100 lb. bags which went thru pools annually. The account of the payments was to be kept as each lot of beans for each member was cleaned and the money was to be remitted every two weeks during the cleaning season. The Federal Farm Board was completely advised of this contract in all of its details and in fact their Farm Board representative made a complete study of the contract. The Farm Board later took over absolute title to these 100 lb. bags of beans without paying me or seeing that I was paid on the basis of my equity in the beans. I have obtained judgment against the pools.

I rather feel that this situation has a close similarity to the thresherman who has a thresh bill coming to him upon a certain lot of grain and notifies the grain buyer of this equity. The machines delivered under the contract were grading and picking machines. Of course, the pools failed to pay their bill and now the Farm Board has over-advanced, and claims an indebtedness from the members collectively.—R. V. Judson, Detroit, Mich.

Ans.: With regard to payment of lien for use of machinery, since the Judson Company did not operate the machines itself, it has no lien as thresherman, but is an ordinary creditor, unsecured.

The Judson Company has the privilege of levying on any property of the debtor that it can find.

The Federal Farm Board is not limited to the negotiable warehouse receipts which it has for its recovery against notes given by directors which may exceed the value of the warehouse receipts. Whether the Federal Farm Board can enforce payment of the notes depends, of course, upon the personal worth of the directors or whether the Pools for whom they signed have any assets.

Claim for Husking?

Grain & Feed Journals: A landlord has it stated in the lease for his farm that the cash rent and all money and supplies advanced to the renter shall be a lien on the grain. The renter hires a man in March who works thru the summer and up until about 5% of the corn crop is husked. The man then quits and sues the renter in the justice court getting judgment against said renter for the amount of the wages. The value of the renter's share of the corn is not sufficient to pay both the landlord's and hired man's claims. Who will come first in the settlement for the grain?

Has a man who helps raise and husk the corn a lien on the owner's crop? If so can a man get his money from the grain buyer by serving notice as does the shellerman or thresherman?—M. Funk & Son, Kernan, Ill.

Ans.: Liens are conferred by law and not by contract, so that the clause in the lease giving the landlord a lien for money and supplies is so much waste paper. In some of the southern states liens are given by law for supplies advanced, but not in Illinois. To cover money and supplies the lease would have to make it appear that the sums so charged were rent.

The man who helps raise and husk the corn has no lien on the owner's crop, and can not get his money by serving notice. He must proceed as any other creditor by getting judgment and then attaching or levying on any property of debtor that he can find, in this case a balance due renter after claims of landlord and shellerman have been disposed of by payment or lapse.

Seedsmen expect more home gardens to be planted than were planted a year ago. Many grain dealers will want to stock a supply of packaged vegetable seeds for the town trade.

Fluctuations of Chicago December Wheat, Corn and Oats

Trading in wheat for the December, 1932, delivery began as early at January 20, and it is curious that the first quotation of 61⅛ cents per bushel was the same as that made on Apr. 1, with no intervening transactions. The high for the year was made Apr. 26 at 66¼, with another top of 66⅛ 30 days later. The two bottoms that were made in May at 60⅛ and 60¼ did not hold. After hitting 60 June 2 the market rallied to 61⅞ as shown on the chart, before plunging into the bear market that ran to 49⅞ on July 18.

The April top was the culmination of a 5-months' advance that had begun in the middle of December, 1931, and reflected speculative opinion on the old crop. The following bear market, as usual in June, reflected the excellent prospects for the coming crop of spring wheat; but in July and August, as the Southwestern wheat crop outlook was becoming poorer day by day, a 10-cent rise occurred, helped by the upward reaction in Wall Street stocks.

Early in September wheat became overbought, making a top of 60 cents Sept. 6, with the earlier high of 60⅛ on Aug. 10; and the bearish influence of a heavy corn crop which became assured early in September, helped to turn the market down in a bear movement destined to plumb depths never reached since the Middle Ages in Europe, the December future touching 41½ Nov. 25, and the May 43¼ Dec. 28.

Corn has experienced a continuous bear market since Nov. 7, 1931, never rallying as much as 5 cents, except from 30¼ Aug. 3 to 35⅝ Aug. 30. This August rally had no substantial basis, sellers holding off thru fear of drouth or frost, neither of which materialized, the decline the past four months reflecting the burden of a heavy crop, following a preceding good crop, with a reduced industrial demand. Low prices for hogs gave feeders no encouragement. Large quantities of corn remain back in the country to come forward if attracted by the market, freight rates permitting.

The oats market has been featureless, ranging from 25¼ late in May to 13⅞ Dec. 5. The volume of trade in the Chicago oats pit was very light during the year. On Dec. 31 oats trades in all futures aggregated only 286,000 bus., against 15,346,000 bus. for wheat.

The chart herewith shows every price fluctuation of 1¾ cents on wheat, 1c on corn and ⅝c on oats, since the futures were first traded in, to their expiration.

See chart on outside front cover.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Dec. 29.	Dec. 30.	Dec. 31.	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 10.
Wheat										
Chicago	44¼	45⅛	44¾	44½	46	46⅜	48⅛	48⅞	48	50¼
*Winnipeg	37⅞	38⅝	39	39½	41	41	42	42¼	41¼	43½
*Liverpool	46¼	47⅜	48½	48⅝	49¼	49½	49⅜	50⅝	50⅝	48
Kansas City	38⅜	39⅜	39	38¾	40⅛	40½	42	42⅞	42⅛	44⅜
Minneapolis	42	42⅞	42½	42⅜	44	44½	46½	47¼	46⅛	49
Duluth, durum	39	39¾	39¾	39⅝	41¼	41½	43½	44¾	44¼	47⅝
Milwaukee	44¼	45⅛	44⅞	44⅝	45⅞	46¼	48⅛	48⅞	48	....
Corn										
Chicago	26⅛	26½	26	26⅛	26⅞	26¾	27⅜	27½	27⅛	27¾
Kansas City	23½	24	23¾	23¾	24¼	24⅛	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
Milwaukee	26	26½	26⅛	26¼	26¾	26¾	27¼	27½	27	....
Oats										
Chicago	16⅝	16¾	16⅞	16¾	17⅛	17⅛	17⅝	17¾	17½	18
Winnipeg	22	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	23⅝	23⅞	24	24	23	24⅝
Minneapolis	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13¾	14⅛	14⅜	14¾	14⅞	14½	14⅞
Milwaukee	16⅝	16¾	16¾	16¾	17⅛	17⅛	17½	17¾	17⅝	....
Rye										
Chicago	32⅛	33⅛	33	32¾	34⅜	34¼	36¼	36⅝	35⅝	37
Minneapolis	27⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	29½	29⅜	31¼	31½	30¼	32¼
Winnipeg	31⅝	32½	32½	32⅜	33⅞	34¼	34⅞	35	33½	35⅝
Duluth	29⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	31¼	31½	33⅜	33⅝	33	34½
Barley										
Minneapolis	22¾	23	23	22⅝	23⅜	23⅛	23½	23½	22⅜	23¼
Winnipeg	27⅞	28½	28¼	28¼	29⅝	29⅞	30⅜	30½	29¼	30½

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Legislation at Washington

H. R. 13712, by Carter, authorizes loans with crops as security by the R. F. C.

S. 5148, authorizing Sec'y of Agriculture to adjust debts owing U. S. for seed, feed and crop production, has been reported to the Senate.

H. J. Res. 515, by Parks, authorizes the Federal Farm Loan Buro to refinance farm loans.

S. 5160, for loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting during 1933 passed the Senate. Dec. 22. Increased production will help to depress the price and thwart all efforts of Congress to give Farm Relief.

H. J. Res. 529, authorizing the Sec'y of Agriculture to continue expending the balance of R. F. C. funds allocated to agriculture, was reported to the House Dec. 27. It is provided that the Sec'y may require borrowers to restrict their production. How impractical the fools sent to Congress.

H. R. 13931, by Cross, would raise commodity prices by using silver to broaden the metallic monetary base.

H. R. 13972 by Fulmer, would repeal tax on bank checks.

H. R. 13607 for distribution of government owned cotton by Red Cross, which passed the House Dec. 19, passed the Senate Jan. 3.

H. R. 14031, by Cox, S. 5329, by George, and H. R. 14032, by Cary, provide for refinancing of farm mortgage indebtedness.

H. R. 14035, by McClintic, provides that the R. F. C. shall make loans to farmers on first mortgages.

Farm Relief Bill Undergoing Change

The original domestic allotment bill has been redrafted to raise the price of wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs to the same purchasing power as before the war by increasing the tax to be paid by processors.

Thus on wheat, instead of 42 cents, the tax would be 75 cents per bushel; and amendments are being offered to make it immediately effective so that millers' warehouse stocks of flour would pay $3 to $4 per barrel.

It seems to be agreed by the farm organizations and the Roosevelt advisers that the stabilization provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act should be repealed; altho the com'ite eliminated this provision from the bill; but that the Farm Board should be given an appropriation sufficient to keep it alive.

It is also planned that loans made to pools and other marketing agencies shall be cancelled and the burden ($63,000,000) laid on the taxpayers.

An amendment fixes the fair exchange value of wheat at 75c per bushel, so that if wheat were selling at 40c a bushel a farmer would receive a certificate for 35c up to about three-fourths of his crop. The act is to go into effect 30 days after approval. A summary of the bill appeared on pages 548 and 549 of last number.

Investigation of Farm Board

The resolution by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n demanding an investigation of the Federal Farm Board has been forwarded to Vice-President Curtis and by him laid before the Senate. The resolution reads:

The Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n urges a complete investigation of the activities of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiaries by the com'ite appointed by authority granted by Senate resolution No. 42 and headed by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. We also invite a complete scrutiny of the exchange methods of trading in grain and of the exchanges themselves, their operation and control. We believe that full and complete publicity should finally be accorded to the findings of this com'ite in every phase of its investigation.

Minority Report Against Domestic Allotment Plan

The undersigned members of the Com'ite on Agriculture are of the firm conviction that the objectives sought by the proponents of this legislation, to-wit: The restoration of the purchasing power of the farmers cannot be achieved by the enactment of a bill which is sectional in character and deals only with four or five agricultural commodities.

Passage of this bill will only serve to retard the enactment of constructive legislation in the aid of agriculture.

We believe that H. R. 13991 is unworkable. Its administration by the Sec'y of Agriculture will necessarily create an enormous addition to the government personnel in order to properly police producers, processors and retailers, adding to the burdens of an already overtaxed people.

We do not believe the processors will be able to finance and pay the adjustment tax.

If required to pay the adjustment tax, which is a magnified sales tax on the necessaries of life, consumers will discontinue the purchase of the taxed articles and resort to substitutes.

We believe that the imposition of a tax as proposed in the bill to be distributed to a given class of persons is unconstitutional.

Any plan which has for its purpose the stabilization of prices will only work to the detriment of the producers of such commodities. The stabilization experiences of the Farm Board is a striking illustration of the folly of another attempt of this character, coffee in Brazil, rubber adventure of Great Britain.

(Signed) Wm. L. Nelson, Harry P. Beam. Fred S. Purnell, Harcourt J. Pratt, August H. Andresen, Chas. Adkins, Donald F. Snow, John D. Clarke.

"Farm Bloc" All Powerful

Congressman Beck of Pennsylvania in a recent Chicago speech touched upon the evils of class legislation at the expense of the public, saying:

If you were to ask me what I regard as the most profoundly disconcerting symptom in our great experiment of popular government, my answer would be this: That government is no longer for many and most practical purposes, a government of two parties.

The trouble is today that the two parties have been infiltrated by blocs; each bloc is devoted to some particular object to which everything else is subordinated.

We have a soldiers' bloc, labor bloc, a farm bloc, the strongest of them all. In my experience in Congress no one can get anything past the farm bloc. They may occasionally make a concession if they don't get what they want, but nothing can be passed. If I were to get up tomorrow and ask for the abolition of some of the crazy, unconstitutional bureaus of the Department of Agriculture I would get nowhere at all.

Stabilization Corporation to Continue Holding

Geo. S. Milnor, pres. of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, informed a representative of the Journals that altho the promise to hold wheat off the market expired Jan. 1 there would be no change in the policy. "The Farm Board is financially able to carry the wheat indefinitely. It is obvious to anybody who knows the present condition of the wheat market that any attempt to liquidate would be disastrous. Speculative buying power has been extremely light in all markets. What little there is has been sorely taxed in aiding commercial demand to absorb the heavy sales.

"We feel that every bit of speculative buying power is needed by the markets at the present time, to do anything to add to the burden would probably have drastic effects. Every bushel that we would sell if we liquidated at the present time would displace that much commercial or speculative buying power."

Fortunately someone recognizes the price boosting influence of speculative buying.

P. B. Carey Re-elected Pres. Chicago Board

Deservedly popular, earnest, energetic Pres. Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade, standing on his record for the past year, was unanimously re-elected pres. at the annual election.

The promise of an energetic administration held forth in his election a year ago was fulfilled. Pres. Carey has given unstintingly of his time and effort in the interests of the Board of Trade and the grain trade at large.

During the past year he has developed means of publicity, has made countless radio addresses, and appeared before many farm and business organizations and national legislative bodies, to plead the case of the grain trade, and to demonstrate its benefits in maintaining an honest market for the farmers' grain.

Mr. Carey was born in Chicago 46 years ago and was graduated from the De La Salle Institute in 1903. His first business connection was with Wm. B. Bogert, a member of the Board of Trade, with whom he continued for several years until he himself became a member of the Board in 1912 and represented Jas. E. Bennett & Co. as floor broker.

Some years later he organized the brokerage firm of P. B. Carey & Co., doing a commission business. This he still heads, and he continues to take an active hand in the trading in the wheat pit.

Mr. Carey is a 21-handicap golfer at the Beverly Country Club, breaking 90 on some occasions. He also holds membership in the Illinois Athletic Club, the Midland Club, and the Four Seasons Club, a hunting and fishing organization at Pembine, Wis. He is married and has a family of three boys and a daughter.

Wheat at the international centres has lost its position of pride, and is drifting to a state of chaos—its value quite gone and that set upon it each day no more than the result of operations designed to force local and technical conditions—this reiteration must be renewed with fresh emphasis. Those "bears" who, braving the dangers of past months, when something tangible and effective might yet have emerged to save us from the present impasse, seek now, through sheer monotony—and not unmindful perhaps of the exit of weary December speculation, and the more ready response now available should any "bull" news appear—to lead a fresh buying movement based on extreme price, have little but optimism to justify their attitude.—*Sanday's Grain Review.*

Peter B. Carey, Chicago, Ill.
Re-elected Pres. Board of Trade

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Forgery Protection Vital; Cheap

Grain & Feed Journals: While forgery insurance is an important form of protection, peculiarly enough most concerns are unwilling to recognize the need for it until after they have had at least one loss.

They do not seem to understand that by far the greatest proportion of their business is transacted on paper—which is subject to forgery, nor that a "forger" must necessarily be much cleverer than the ordinary line of crooks. —Lyle S. McKown, Wirt Wilson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Collection Agents Racket

Grain & Feed Journals: Present conditions have developed a myriad of collection agency rackets and so many representatives come into a grain dealer's office soliciting uncollectible accounts that it seems impossible to tell those that are legitimate from those that are simply keeping all they manage to collect and going out of business when some patron puts up a complaint.

We have been stung twice. One man named Mills signed a receipt for $8 for which he verbally agreed to get what was coming to us on collections made by another collection agency. We haven't heard from him since, and only recently discovered the first collection agency is out of businesss.—H. Lew Mathre, Davis Junction, Ill.

Grain Inspection and Weighing Costs Excessive

Grain & Feed Journals: During the fiscal years 1926 to June 30, 1928, under the supervision of Chief Grain Inspector F. M. Fink, receipts for inspection, weighing and running protein tests on grain at Kansas points amounted to $656,086.59, while disbursements were $562,-106.23, leaving a net gain of $93,980.36 for the two-year period. Inspections were maintained at 19 points yet only Hutchinson, Salina, Wichita and Kansas City operated without deficit.

During the Johnson administration, 1928 and 1929, 427,889 cars of grain were inspected, 213,-750 cars were weighed and 238,471 protein tests were run, receipts totalling $699,988.88. Yet disbursements amounted to $744,219.57, showing a net loss for the two-year period of $44,281.69, altho more grain was handled than at any other period in the history of the department.

There may have been justification in raising the salary of the chief during the Johnson administration from $3,000 to $4,000, and the first assistant from $2,750 to $3,250, and the supervisors and assistant inspectors from $2,400 to $3,000, but we are convinced these salaries and the fees for service should now be reduced. We are recommending to this legislature that the salary of the chief be reduced to $3,000, his first assistant to $2,500, and other employes to $1,800.

It takes from 20 to 22 bus. of corn at present values to pay for inspection and weighing of a single car of corn; from 9 to 12 bus. of wheat to pay for inspection, weighing and a protein test.

So we are pleading with the legislature that it set the maximum for inspection and weighing at 75 cents per car, and for protein test at 50 cents. This would save 75 cents on each car of grain.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

A Hope for 1933

Grain & Feed Journals: May 1933 bring back those most essential qualifications so necessary in successful business and which have been so lacking the past ten years; i. e., COMMON HORSE SENSE AND COMMON HONESTY. AMEN.—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

Grain Used in Making Alcohol

Grain & Feed Journal: The following statistics show the use of molasses for the production of alcohol and other distilled spirits, as compiled under the direction of the Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, U. S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Industrial Alcohol:

1909	33,550,000 Gal.
1914	64,700,000 Gal.
1917	112,500,000 Gal.
1920	113,100,000 Gal.
1925	203,000,000 Gal.
1928	214,000,000 Gal.
1929	268,000,000 Gal.
1930	236,000,000 Gal.

The chart which I have published shows a loss to the farmers' market of 71 million bushels of barley and 40 million bushels of corn annually, since the passage of the 18th Amendment, and the amount of molasses used in 1929 has displaced over 44 million bushels of corn in that year alone.—*Adolph Kempner of Rosenbaum Grain Corptn., Chicago.*

Rail Rates Up; Commodity Prices Down; Truckers Step In

Grain & Feed Journals: Few grain dealers realize that freight rates have advanced from 50% to 90% while commodities have lost from 60% to 70% of their price in the meantime. This comparison should bring home the lesson of how important it is for the industry to start a battle for lower rail rates.

The chief obstacle in the path of rail reductions appears to be the so-called "basic wage scale" and working conditions of railroad labor unions. On the other hand the autocratic Interstate Commerce Commission stands in the path of any adjustments.

It would be equitable to all to place rail rates on a percentage of the value of the commodity hauled basis per zone traversed. Then the roads would earn their higher rates when values for grain were higher, and at the same time could and would get a bigger movement when grain values were down, as at present.

This would enable the rails to compete with the truckers at all times and certainly would encourage a more balanced flow of rail traffic. At the same time their earnings would increase in direct proportion to the rise in the wholesale commodity index so that their bondholders would not be out. This group of objectors seem the biggest obstacle to getting rates down to a point that grain will MOVE.

We fuss and fume around about the situation but do not seem to be willing to devote our energies and thoughts to the railroads' problems to an extent that we can offer them a sound program and help the farmers in the marketing of their grain under existing conditions.

Rumors pop up frequently about secret conferences on the subject of reduced rail rates, and of promises of reductions. The answer is no secret. Let's get started doing something.—K. B. Pierce, James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago.

Farmers Will Not Sign Allotment Agreements

Grain & Feed Journals: It is possible that the Voluntary Domestic Allotment plan will be enacted into law. What a delusion that will be. Such legislation will be worse than the Farm Marketing Act that created the Farm Board, often called Hoover's Farm Board. We are dealing with effect rather than the causes of our economic ills.

The idea of reducing production down to a starvation point certainly is not good logic. Producers signing such agreements I believe are signing away their birth rights, and I can not conceive that farmers will be so stupid as to sign such agreements. They signed a plenty when they took their seed and feed loans which remain unpaid.

To enforce the Allotment plan would require fifteen thousand or more Federal officers to investigate everything and everybody just as they are doing in Russia where everything is allotted. If we want to Russianize and communize the United States that is the thing to do. We are trying to raise ourselves by our own boot straps instead of getting down to the root of the trouble. To start with we must throw overboard all excess government of which we have 50% above the necessary requirements.

Government (cost of government) must be deflated down to a level with agriculture. Repeal the Marketing Act and abolish the Farm Board and remove the trade barriers. After this being done we must recognize that our monetary system is one of the most vital and essential factors affecting our economic and social welfare. Due to deliberate deflation there is but very little money in circulation and the scarcity is so acute that the circulating medium of exchange is inadequate to carry on the nation's business. Only ten per cent of the money remaining in circulation since 1928, therefore buying power has been greatly reduced, or almost vanished. Since scrip money is being used in parts of the country it is evident that our medium of exchange is entirely insufficient unless we go back to the wooden age.

We must correct our monetary system as originally provided for by the constitution and recognize silver as basic money, together with gold and U. S. notes (greenbacks) and increase our circulating medium at least three or four times. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Mont., has a bill now pending relating to money and price levels, or in other words, the "remonetization of silver," which must be done to save the nation from ruin and anarchy. It is an admitted fact that Congress has blindly voted for all the relief measures, including farm relief measures, and it is further admitted that these measures are not working. Nevertheless, billions of dollars have been wasted and the Government running in the red at the rate of about $2000.00 an hour.

I urge every citizen to write his Congressman and Senator and urge the passage of the Wheeler bill, and discourage the passage and enactment of the Allotment plan. The Allotment plan will not create more money or wealth, but will bring on a state of affairs such as never before experienced. This plan, together with the sales tax, will wipe out the Democratic party and communize this country so fast, it will make our heads swim. Such legislation may sound all right, but there is no principle to it. If it is true that industry has an undue and unfair advantage of the tariff benefits; and if such be wrong and unjust; how then will two wrongs make a right? It never will. Why not correct the wrong? Let us hope that the Roosevelt Administration will not fall for this fool legislation, otherwise we must go through all this experimentation before we come to our senses. We are tax paying fools to allow this to continue.—W. H. Borman, Freeman, S. D.

Trucks Putting Railroads and Elevators Out of Business

Grain & Feed Journals: The trucking of grain to terminals is fast becoming a problem where something must be done if the country elevator is to remain in the grain buying business with any hope of profit. There are already fleets of trucks operating in Northeast Illinois which are contracting with the farmers to deliver grain direct to a lake elevator in Chicago. This you can readily see means the passing of country elevators if it continues to grow, and it will grow just as did the trucking of livestock unless the grain trade and the railroads get together and devise some plan for their mutual protection.

Your first thought will be the problem can easily be solved by the railroads reducing rates, but after giving this matter my best consideration I am not sure that that would be the solution. I believe our law makers must enact legislation that will put these trucks under regulation the same as the railroads or else they must free the railroads of all regulation. My reason for these conclusions are:

First—The trucks are getting to haul this grain at the tariff rates, for example from an 8c point the truck charges 4 to 5 cents per bushel and hauls with trailer about 800 bushels. The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, owner of the lake elevator, pays the trucker about 1½c under the call price upon delivery. Rosenbaum will not contract with the truck for future delivery but the trucks do with the farmer. Some farmers sure are trusting folks? You may say that the elevator can still compete, but you are overlooking the most important factor in this whole matter—the farmer does not have to deliver the grain. That is the factor that gets the business for the trucks.

Second—Rail rates on livestock are and have always been less than those charged by the trucks, but the railroads lost the business. It was the truck farm service that got this business and is holding it today. I am not attempting to defend present rates but to show that rates are not all that enters into this question.

I do not know the solution. I just know that if we are to save the grain business for the elevators something has got to be done. I am already in communication with the railroads doing business in Illinois urging that we get together and make a common cause of this problem. Much can be done if we all work together.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 19. Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n, Hotel Bancroft, Saginaw, Mich.

Jan. 19-20. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Library of the Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 24, 26. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Fargo, N. D.

Feb. 7, 8, 9. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Springfield, Ill.

Feb. 20, 21. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.

Feb. 21. Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, Tacoma, Wash.

Feb. 21-22. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 22, 23—Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n, Waldorf Hotel, Toledo, O.

Feb. 21, 22, 23. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 23. Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 18-19. Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Ass'n, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 28, 29, 30. Official Seed Analysts of North America at Chicago.

Sept. 18-19-20. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Objection to Allotment Plan

Grain & Feed Journals: The Secretary of Agriculture, under the Domestic Allotment Bill, before our wheat begins to move, must determine the world price of wheat which will rule during the coming year and to that world value add an excise bounty sufficient to furnish a net return per bushel to the producer that will make his wheat exchange for other commodities upon the basis of pre-war experience.

Such a program is based upon the impossible. Our wheat begins to move in May and the excise tax must be fixed before that time. At that date, the Secretary has no knowledge of world supply and demand. The Argentine and Australian crop is not even planted. The United States and Canadian spring wheat acreage is not known. Weather or other conditions may change production in any one of the countries of supply by hundreds of millions of bushels, entirely vitiating any original calculation.

World price depends upon supply and demand and neither can be known at the date when the Secretary must act. He must therefore, levy the excise tax for the year purely by guesswork. If fixed too low, it fails of its purpose; if too high, it unreasonably burdens the consumer.—B. W. Snow, Chicago, Ill.

Indiana Dealers Will Meet at Hoosier Capital

The tentative program for the 32nd annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, which will be held at Indianapolis, Jan. 19-20, presents many attractive features and doubtless will draw a large crowd. All business sessions will be held in the Board of Trade Library and the banquet in the Dining Room. At the present the program calls for the following:

Thursday, January 19th, A. M.

Registration, 7th floor, Board of Trade, in charge of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. Secure your Banquet Tickets at time of registration, price $1.00.

Opening Session Thursday—1:15 P. M.

Community singing.
Call to order by President O. L. Barr, Bicknell, Ind.
Address of welcome.
Response on behalf of the Association—W. M. Moore, Covington.
President's Address—O. L. Barr.
Secretary's Report—Fred K. Sale.
Address—Geo. E. Booth, President, Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, Chicago.
Report of Power Rate Committee—Chairman Everette McVicker, Van Buren.
Report of Treasurer—R. B. McConnell, Indianapolis.
Appointment of Committees.

Thursday Evening Banquet

The annual banquet will be held in the dining room of Board of Trade. Music, entertainment and dancing will be provided by the Board of Trade and the Ass'n.

Friday Morning, Jan. 20th, 10:00 A. M.

Community singing.
Report of Legislative Committee—J. L. Davis, Chairman, Seymour.
Presenting the World's "Corn King," Chester E. Troyer, Lafontaine, Ind.
Report of Transportation Committee—H. L. Gray, Chairman, Crawfordsville.
"Legalized Racketeering"—Phil S. Hanna, Chicago, Ill., Editor, Chicago Journal of Commerce.
Discussion: — Problems Arising from the Trucking of Grain.
"Charges for Public Weighing"—C. R. Jackson, Seymour.

Friday Afternoon, 1:15 P. M.

Report of Auditing Committee.
"Taxation and Business"—J. E. Frederick, Kokomo, Ind., President Indiana State Chamber of Commerce.
Report of Nominating Committee—Election of Officers.
"The Allotment Plan"—Herman Steen, Sec'y Millers' Nat'l Federation.
Report of Resolutions Committee.
Adjournment.

J. S. Hart New Pres. Kansas City Board

On March 10, 1919, the *Grain Dealers Journal* carried a news item:

Randall, Kan.—Senator J. S. Hart, of the Hart-Bradshaw Lumber & Grain Co., is a candidate for the office of chief of the Kansas state grain inspection department.

A little later came the announcement that Mr. Hart had won the appointment; and a brief biography stated that he had been born in Kentucky in 1874, and "went to Kansas at an early age. He was brought up on a farm. He has been in the grain trade, also operating a lumber yard and farming and raising stock as a side line, since his arrival at maturity. For the past 18 years he has operated an elevator at Randall. He is president of the local bank and has represented his county in the state legislature for the past six years, at present being a member of the senate."

Mr. Hart must have liked the grain business, because after a few years he gave up the post as Chief Grain Inspector to enter the grain commission business in Kansas City, organizing the Hart Grain Co. Some years afterward he consolidated this company with that of Logan Bros. Grain Co., and became a member of the firm of Logan Bros.-Hart Grain Co.

Mr. Hart has held a wide variety of posts in the market and has borne an active part in directing its destinies. The climax came when at the last election he was made president of Kansas City's forward looking, energetic Board of Trade.

J. S. Hart, Kansas City, Mo.
Pres. Elect Board of Trade

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Pendleton, Ore., Jan. 3.—After several days of fairly balmy weather, the temperature dropped below the freezing point. Reports continue to come in that much wheat sown this fall was frozen out by the recent frigid weather. —F. K. H.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 4.—Winter wheat, although without protecting snow cover, continues generally in satisfactory condition. Completion of corn gathering and other field work made some progress in most sections.—E. W. Holcomb, meterologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 3.—The rain that fell in southwestern Indiana on Dec. 30 was the heaviest that has visited that section in 40 years and amounted to between 5 and 6 inches. Many wheat fields were flooded for several days, but the damage to the growing crop was not serious.—W. B. C.

College Park, Md., Dec. 29.—Plantings of winter wheat in Maryland are estimated at 408,000 acres. Crop was reported in good condition on Dec. 1, the State average being 86%. Fall plantings of rye are estimated at 35,000 acres, the same as last year. Condition of the rye crop on Dec. 1 was about 86%.—Maryland Crop Reporting Service.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 31.—Snow, now blanketing all parts of the Inland Empire, came just in time to prevent damage to the winter wheat. The grain, three or four inches tall on an average, had been exposed to the bitter cold which preceded the snowfall. Although little damage was done, wheat men say a second cold snap would have proved disastrous.—F. K. H.

Delaware, Dec. 29.—Plantings of winter wheat in Delaware are estimated at 81,000 acres, or the same as the area planted a year ago. The crop was in good condition on Dec. 1, being reported at 88%. Plantings of rye are estimated at 11,000 acres, or nearly a fourth more than was planted a year ago. The rye crop was also reported to be in good condition on Dec. 1. —U. S. Dept. of Ag. at College Park, Md.

Leaking Cars at Chicago

Again a reduction has been effected in the number of cars of grain arriving leaking at Chicago. The figures for 1932 were 1,939 cars or 2.65% of the total carloads of grain received. This compares with 3.40% in 1931, and 3.96% in 1930.

As in past years the greatest number of leaks were found at the grain doors, where careful coopering is the only means of prevention. The railroads seem to have done a pretty good job of keeping their equipment in good condition for leaks at other points in the cars were relatively small. Details of where the leaks have occurred are reported by J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster, as follows:

	1932	1931
Grain door	772 or 1.05%	867 or 1.00%
Over grain door	618 or .84	640 or .74
Side of car	203 or .27	571 or .66
End of car	29 or .04	81 or .09
Draw bar	33 or .04	86 or .10
Car box	284 or .38	701 or .81
	1,939 or 2.65%	2,946 or 3.40%

These figures cover only cars containing grain and cars from points outside of the Chicago District. No cross-town cars are recorded.

Chicago figures include a great deal of intermarket grain, loaded at terminal elevators, and generally considered more carefully loaded than cars from country elevators. So they are no indication of the volume of leakage for all carloads of grain in the country.

Leaks are largely preventable. Whether grain is high priced or low priced there is no merit in the waste caused by careless coopering or loading of cars in bad condition. Especially since it has grown increasingly difficult to collect claims from railroad companies when the claims run into such low figures.

Farmer Sick of Panaceas

Samuel R. McKelvie, the voluble wheat member of the Farm Board, who on leaving the board purchased a large ranch, expresses new convictions on government extravagance in his *Nebraska Farmer*. His comment is causing some discussion in view of the fact that he so heartily indorsed Farm Board policies which cost the taxpayers 500 million dollars and the farmers many times that much in lower prices. Burdensome taxes are the basis of our present trouble, he says. "It is so easy to go to Washington . . . where favors by class and hand-outs to minorities are customarily dispensed."

Out of the general looseness there has come: "New activities of government and constantly more of them without abandoning any ever undertaken regardless of their uselessness; bureaucracy run rampant with inspectors galore for everything and everybody; payrolls more and ever increasing but never decreasing; more and finer public buildings; highways hither and yon on the ground, in the water and by air, frequently paralleling other avenues of transportation long established and ever needed."

McKelvie, who has been an advocate of panaceas and had his own wheat pool experience, in addition to his Farm Board failures, now admits the farmer has been "patronized and cajoled, doctored and made the butt of legislative jokes." He says the farmer is sick of it all, realizing that the things "done" for him have made his condition worse. He feels the farmer has been "measurably responsible for his own condition" but fails to mention that he and other unsound leaders must accept some responsibility. "Perhaps the farmer's greatest mistake has been in ignoring the sound precepts of basic economics and in permitting his leadership to make him believe that he is an individual apart whom the government can and will save."

With experience enough to make him see the facts, Mr. McKelvie seems to turn from his former tendency to tie up farmers with ironclad contracts and force them to market their grain through a political machine built by the Farm Board. At least he declares co-operation "means agencies owned and controlled by farmers, not to the extinction of privately owned agencies, but in competition with them. The fact is, farmer-owned and controlled agencies should be considered, are, in fact, just as privately owned as any others. Unless they are so operated, they have no chance of success."

United States Grain Crops for 47 Years

Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley crops of the United States from 1886 to 1932, inclusive, are as follows:

	Wheat			Corn,	Oats,	Rye,	Barley,
	Winter, Bushels.	Spring, Bushels.	Total, Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1886	302,376,000	154,842,000	457,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	24,489,000	59,428,000
1887	292,830,000	163,499,000	456,829,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	20,693,000	56,812,000
1888	277,920,000	137,948,000	416,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	28,415,000	63,884,000
1889	332,213,000	158,347,000	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	30,000,000	78,090,000
1890	255,344,000	143,918,000	399,262,000	1,489,970,000	523,621,000	28,000,000	68,000,000
1891	393,464,000	219,316,000	611,780,000	2,060,154,000	738,394,000	33,000,000	80,000,000
1892	359,191,000	156,758,000	515,949,000	1,628,464,000	661,035,000	30,000,000	72,000,000
1893	275,489,000	120,643,000	396,132,000	1,619,496,000	638,855,000	26,555,000	69,869,000
1894	326,399,000	133,868,000	460,267,000	1,212,770,000	662,087,000	26,727,000	61,400,000
1895	257,709,000	209,391,000	467,103,000	2,151,139,000	824,444,000	27,210,000	87,373,000
1896	264,339,000	163,345,000	427,684,000	2,283,875,000	707,346,000	24,396,000	69,695,000
1897	332,698,000	197,451,000	530,149,000	1,902,968,000	698,768,000	27,363,000	66,685,000
1898	379,807,000	295,341,000	675,149,000	1,924,185,000	730,905,000	25,657,000	55,792,000
1899	296,675,000	250,629,000	547,304,000	2,078,144,000	796,178,000	23,962,000	73,381,000
1900	330,884,000	191,346,000	522,230,000	2,105,102,000	809,126,000	23,996,000	58,926,000
1901	429,675,000	318,785,000	748,460,000	1,522,520,000	736,800,000	30,345,000	109,933,000
1902	362,672,000	307,390,000	670,063,000	2,523,468,000	987,842,000	33,630,000	134,954,000
1903	401,686,000	236,136,000	637,822,000	2,244,177,000	784,094,000	29,363,000	131,861,000
1904	332,935,346	219,464,171	552,399,517	2,467,481,000	894,596,552	27,235,000	139,749,000
1905	428,462,834	263,516,655	692,979,489	2,707,998,540	953,216,177	27,616,000	136,651,000
1906	492,888,000	242,374,000	735,262,000	2,927,416,091	964,904,522	33,375,000	178,916,000
1907	409,442,000	224,645,000	634,087,000	2,592,300,000	754,443,000	31,566,000	153,317,000
1908	437,908,000	226,694,000	664,602,000	2,668,651,000	807,156,000	31,851,000	166,756,000
1909	419,732,000	263,646,000	683,379,000	2,552,190,000	1,007,129,000	29,520,000	173,321,000
1910	434,142,000	200,979,900	635,121,000	2,886,260,000	1,180,513,000	34,897,000	173,832,000
1911	430,656,000	190,682,000	621,338,000	2,531,488,000	922,298,000	33,119,000	160,240,000
1912	399,919,000	330,348,000	730,267,000	3,124,746,000	1,418,337,000	35,664,000	223,824,000
1913	523,561,000	239,819,000	763,380,000	2,446,988,000	1,121,768,000	41,381,000	178,189,000
1914	684,990,000	206,027,000	891,017,000	2,672,804,000	1,141,060,000	42,779,000	194,953,000
1915	673,947,000	351,854,000	1,025,801,000	2,994,793,000	1,549,030,000	54,050,000	228,851,000
1916	480,553,000	155,765,000	636,318,000	2,566,927,000	1,251,837,000	48,862,000	182,309,000
1917	412,901,000	223,754,000	636,655,000	3,065,233,000	1,592,740,000	62,933,000	211,759,000
1918	565,099,000	356,339,000	921,438,000	2,502,665,000	1,538,124,000	91,041,000	256,225,000
1919	760,677,000	207,602,000	968,279,000	2,816,318,000	1,184,030,000	75,483,000	147,608,000
1920	610,597,000	222,430,000	833,027,000	3,208,584,000	1,496,281,000	60,490,000	189,332,000
1921	600,316,000	214,589,000	814,905,000	3,068,569,000	1,078,341,000	61,675,000	154,946,000
1922	586,878,000	280,720,000	867,598,000	2,906,020,000	1,215,803,000	103,362,000	182,068,000
1923	571,959,000	225,422,000	797,381,000	3,053,557,000	1,305,883,000	63,023,000	198,185,000
1924	592,259,000	272,995,000	862,627,000	2,312,745,000	1,522,665,000	64,038,000	178,322,000
1925	401,734,000	270,879,000	669,365,000	2,900,581,000	1,501,909,000	48,696,000	218,002,000
1926	627,433,000	203,607,000	831,040,000	2,692,217,000	1,246,848,000	40,324,000	191,182,000
1927	552,747,000	325,627,000	878,374,000	2,763,093,000	1,182,594,000	58,572,000	265,577,000
1928	578,964,000	323,785,000	902,749,000	2,839,959,000	1,449,531,000	41,766,000	356,858,000
1929	576,213,000	232,963,000	809,176,000	2,614,132,000	1,228,369,000	41,911,000	302,892,000
1930	604,337,000	246,628,000	850,965,000	2,081,048,000	1,402,026,000	50,234,000	325,893,000
1931	787,465,000	104,806,000	892,271,000	2,556,863,000	1,112,142,000	32,746,000	198,965,000
1932	462,151,000	264,680,000	726,831,000	2,908,045,000	1,242,437,000	39,855,000	299,950,000

Government Crop Reports Under Fire

Much criticism of the methods of gathering and reporting crop data by the Department of Agriculture has been heard since release of the December report, which gave a revised estimate of winter wheat area sown in the fall of 1931 about 2,000,000 acres greater than was announced the year previous, the original figure being used throughout 1932 by the trade as a basis of seasonal operations. Other features such as frequent changes in par yield per acre and refusal to make known what average is used from month to month has been criticised.

It has now become known that the condition report on winter wheat, which was presumed to be as of Dec. 1 and no later, was adjusted somewhat to conform to information received from field offices of the Department of Agriculture after Dec. 1 and up to within a few days of release of the report Dec. 20.

Because of this feature the trade is unaware as to what change in crop outlook between Dec. 1 and a later date is reflected in the report of condition. Material change in crop prospects often occur in a short time as a result of moisture or temperature changes and the knowledge that December condition was of uncertain date tends to make uncertain and unreliable the information given in the report.—Grain Market Review.

Get the government out of private business, restore the liberty of the individual, permit business to function along normal lines, and, last but not least, reduce railroad freight rates to figures commensurate with the current price of commodities.—Jas. E. Bennett.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Longview, Wash., Dec. 26.—A shipment of 500 tons of wheat has been made from the Longview elevator to California. According to S. A. McLean, manager of the elevator, this is but the first of a number of water shipments to be made within the next few weeks.—F. K. H.

Baltimore, Md.—The usual flow of Canadian wheat, which in past seasons reached the Atlantic seaboard markets after winter ice closed Canadian ports, has not been in evidence this season because of the action of the British Government in refusing to accept wheat sent from Canada thru American ports.—R. C. N.

Ottawa, Ont.—Stocks of Canadian grain at the different interior terminal elevators and U. S. seaboard Dec. 30, 1932, were as follows: Wheat 237,753,299 bus., oats 9,251,678, barley 6,783,521, flax 1,431,437, rye 4,989,048, against wheat 192,305,007 bus., oats 15,614,048, barley 11,494,199, flax 1,466,631, rye 12,354,663 during the same week the previous year.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6.—It has been estimated by the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis that only 31% of the marketable portion of the northwest wheat crop and carryover has been marketed, against nearly 50% average for the same period. The reason given is that much of the wheat included in the Government crop estimate has not been threshed and a large percentage of the crop will probably be used on the farm for feed.

The Armour Fertilizer Works has moved its general offices from Chicago to Atlanta, Ga.

Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore, Md.	90,561	90,162	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	4,900	1,450	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	3,720,000	3,954,000	3,277,000	2,069,000
Cincinnati, O.	210,000	289,500	336,000	108,000
Duluth, Minn.	10,567	160,491	.....	10,100
Ft. William, Ont.	.....	.....	5,191	3,286
Ft. Worth, Tex.	85,500	193,500	7,500	13,500
Hutchinson, Kans.	2,500	17,500	.....	.....
Indi'polis, Ind.	2,469,000	1,531,000	1,669,000	895,000
Kan. City, Mo.	759,000	694,500	28,500	127,500
Los Angeles, Cal.	348,000	442,500	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	356,110	430,680	192,500	168,450
Mpls., Minn.	437,160	724,850	277,030	446,460
N. Orleans, La.	912,670	176,457	144,244	83,995
Omaha, Neb.	632,800	301,000	247,800	93,800
Peoria, Ill.	1,142,700	859,950	557,750	576,500
St. Louis, Mo.	1,446,200	1,271,200	509,140	246,756
San Francisco	22,500	50,286	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	46,500	102,000	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	13,629	15,909	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	132,500	267,500	107,780	64,910

Grain Moving in Good Volume

The grain trade differs from most other industries in that it enjoys an assured market continuously. Food comes first in the family budget, in preference to other necessities of clothing and shelter.

In 1932, the third year of the readjustment of prices to a lower level, receipts of grain at the primary markets exceeded those during the second year of the depression, for all three of the leading cereals, wheat, corn and oats.

Estimating the 1932 wheat crop and farm reserves at 799,000,000 bus., there remains on the farms still to come forward and provide business for the dealers about 457,000,000 bus. of wheat.

Very large stocks of corn are back on the farm yet to be moved, and the same is true of oats.

Prices of grain are so low they offer no consumer resistance, about the only obstacle to movement being high freight rates from certain limited areas.

Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore, Md.	20,892	19,600	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	37,000	17,000	114,000	56,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,400	4,200	2,800	.....
Duluth, Minn.	281,469	84,746	1,875	49,555
Ft. William, Ont.	39,633	160,029	.....	.....
Ft. Worth, Tex.	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	9,000	1,500	9,000	7,500
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	59,860	3,000	27,450	6,100
Minneapolis, Minn.	247,300	265,100	428,590	175,030
New Orleans, La.	10,579	.....	10,500	.....
Omaha, Neb.	30,800	14,000	21,000	2,800
Peoria, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	1,200
St. Louis, Mo.	3,900	.....	1,300	.....
Seattle, Wash.	7,500	6,000	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	217,294	20,904	.....	1,571
Toledo, Ohio	3,600	7,200	.....	.....

Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore, Md.	3,750	860	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	480,000	360,000	69,000	118,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, Minn.	183,018	23,021	66,385	74,646
Ft. William, Ont.	548,844	582,127	25,218	64,159
Ft. Worth, Tex.	4,800	19,200	.....	3,200
Hutchinson, Kans.	.....	8,000	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	38,400	48,000	9,600	7,500
Los Angeles, Calif.	179,200	97,600	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	791,730	527,735	150,350	299,150
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,437,640	672,970	764,250	917,240
Omaha, Neb.	12,800	1,600	1,600	16,000
Peoria, Ill.	71,400	119,000	15,400	57,400
St. Louis, Mo.	149,900	212,800	28,800	3,200
San Francisco, Cal.	510,000	291,059	.....	60,200
Seattle, Wash.	35,200	38,400	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	130,611	1,255	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio	3,600	9,600	750	.....

Grain Receipts at Primary Markets

Receipts at primary markets of wheat and oats since Aug. 1 and corn since Nov. 1 have been as follows, in bushels, prior to Dec. 31, three 000 omitted:

	Wheat			Corn			Oats		
	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930	1932	1931	1930
Chicago	4,972	18,413	11,876	11,023	8,636	10,962	14,186	11,008	15,612
Detroit	1,013	806	1,000	41	87	75	204	311	456
Duluth	36,568	16,116	52,935	23	168	1,674	1,854	965	6,877
Indianapolis	2,951	3,507	3,638	2,945	3,450	4,654	6,628	6,143	4,618
Kansas City	37,287	69,784	62,167	1,355	1,325	5,102	600	1,080	2,522
Milwaukee	1,557	10,365	2,288	598	726	2,295	725	1,156	6,257
Minneapolis	39,172	31,310	58,117	820	1,111	4,283	9,829	4,591	12,022
Omaha	8,719	18,847	33,627	1,083	497	4,916	1,434	982	3,612
Peoria	953	1,599	1,660	2,280	1,319	1,785	1,195	1,491	2,593
St. Joseph	5,664	10,450	10,736	678	511	2,045	1,593	1,289	1,466
St. Louis	10,977	25,908	31,715	2,532	2,192	4,079	2,343	2,783	4,895
Sioux City	1,588	1,528	1,179	166	957	676	259	472	1,542
Toledo	6,818	8,164	9,218	207	374	217	3,630	2,958	2,440
Total	158,239	139,065	153,851	23,748	21,353	42,763	44,520	35,227	64,912

European Duties on Grain Imports

The countries of Europe have long sought to protect domestic producers of grain by import duties, export certificates, percentage of milling extraction and of foreign wheat in mill mixes. Some of these protectionist devices are complicated, such as the Einfurscheine of Germany, whereby exports at one time are allowed to be offset by imports at another time.

The newest scheme is that of Great Britain, where the Wheat Act requires grinders of imported wheat to pay a sum per cwt. fixed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Following is a list of the duties imposed by several countries abroad, per 100 kilos (220.46 lbs.) unless otherwise specified:

France, wheat 80; oats 60; barley 30; rye 70 francs.

Germany, durum wheat 11.25; other wheat 25; rye 20 reichsmarks.

Italy, wheat 75 paper lire.

Belgium, oats 21 francs, other grain free.

Austria, wheat and rye 10; oats 3 gold crowns.

Greece, wheat 7.50 metallic drachmas.

Poland, wheat 25 zloty.

Spain, wheat 14 pesetas when from the United States, otherwise 42 pesetas.

Sweden, wheat, rye and barley 3.70 kronen.

Evansville, Ind.—Friends of John K. Jennings, pres. of the Diamond Feed Mills here, have started a boom for him for the Democratic nomination for mayor of Evansville.—W. B. C.

Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore, Md.	13,955	34,444	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	24,000	20,175	.....	.....
Chicago, Ill.	620,000	988,000	1,020,000	759,000
Cincinnati, Ohio	134,000	134,000	140,000	86,000
Duluth, Minn.	311,567	11,448	6,403	132,000
Ft. William, Ont.	510,479	1,272,839	539,351	643,672
Ft. Worth, Tex.	38,000	108,000	76,000	12,000
Hutchinson, Kans.	.....	1,500	.....	.....
I'dianap'lis, Ind.	518,000	610,000	788,000	656,000
Kan. City, Mo.	120,000	122,000	22,000	64,000
Los Angeles, Cal.	6,800	56,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	50,160	115,250	90,000	80,000
Minneapolis	649,930	259,330	402,670	241,710
N. Orleans, La.	51,950	44,681	63,531	72,581
Omaha, Neb.	174,000	76,000	88,000	42,000
Peoria, Ill.	124,000	187,200	179,000	106,200
St. Louis, Mo.	244,200	464,200	282,000	303,719
San Francisco	16,500	23,000	.....	.....
Sioux City, Ia.	42,000	16,000	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	272,988	6,647	19,749	5,250
Toledo, Ohio	356,700	598,925	242,200	328,745

Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore, Md.	3,238	65,647	5,661	4,188
Boston, Mass.	443,510	203,627	1,760	.....
Chicago, Ill.	347,000	425,000	1,890,000	1,843,000
Cincinnati, O.	273,600	156,800	530,400	291,200
Duluth, Minn.	2,257,870	340,929	1,125,382	1,519,436
F. Wil'm, Ont.	5,705,211	9,481,888	519,048	1,751,853
Ft. Worth, Tex.	443,800	485,800	663,600	581,000
Hutchinson, Kans.	1,486,250	1,084,050	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,990,000	131,000	298,000	261,000
Kan. City, Mo.	4,022,400	5,206,400	1,842,005	3,130,000
L'sAng'les, Cal.	564,200	363,000	.....	.....
Milwaukee, Wis.	26,605	21,560	78,460	48,050
Mpls., Minn.	4,145,890	2,905,350	1,850,360	1,476,570
N. Orleans, La.	24,665	899,276	482,579	1,242,783
Omaha, Neb.	781,200	1,409,600	838,600	1,740,200
Peoria, Ill.	112,800	13,200	136,800	66,000
St. Louis, Mo.	918,400	1,978,200	1,055,892	2,387,366
S. F'ncisco, Cal.	273,830	299,700	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.	604,600	1,146,000	.....	.....
Superior, Wis.	1,206,155	290,851	240,311	777,985
Toledo, Ohio	305,200	661,185	500,770	205,890

Grain Dust Continues to Explode

While our news columns recorded but five disastrous explosions of grain dust during the calendar year 1932, we can find nothing in this small number of explosions to justify even a suspicion that the contention of some elevator superintendents that grain dust will not explode, is verified by the facts.

During the year 1931, our news department reported 23 grain dust explosions, and during the preceding year but 5. Construction engineers and chemists, who have studied the problem, tolerate no doubts as to the explosibility of grain dust, and the drier the dust, the more explosible it seems to be.

The abrasion resulting from the handling of grain naturally results in clouds of fine dust or impalpable powder being thrown off wherever grain is turned over or dropped through space. Unless the dust is collected at these producing points, it will rise in clouds and settle on whatever ledge it finds. This fine dust, which is deposited everywhere about an elevator, is generally dislodged by the first explosion and invariably is suspended in sufficient clouds to produce a second and greater explosion.

Engineers of experience are averse to constructing open-top storage bins, as a cloud of dust will rise from the open bin every time grain is spouted into it. While, if the top of bin is closed and the spout made air-tight, the dust will be carried into the bin with the grain and kept there. Outside bins of all grain storage plants are now being vented near the top to the open air, and inside bins are vented through the roof by means of large dust pipes. Garners are also vented through the roofs of many new elevators.

It has long been the practice in every well-equipped house to attach a dust collector to each cleaner, clipper and separator. It has been found that in new houses equipped with facilities for collecting dust at every point of large production, the amount of dust about the plant is materially reduced, and the number of sweeps-ups or intakes connected with the dust collecting system is also reduced.

The loss of life and property as a result of not taking every precaution to minimize the grain dust explosion hazard, would pay for equipping all the elevators in existence with the best facilities known for correcting this dust hazard. Yet many property owners fail to recognize the advantage of installing every device known to help in the reduction of the grain dust hazard.

The following dust explosions were not the result of imagination, as any of us sufferers will quickly testify:

Dust Explosions of 1932

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 18, 2:15 a. m.—Fire burned half an hour before dust explosion wrecked working house of Kansas-Missouri Elevator, operated by Hall-Baker Grain Co., and owned by M. P. R. R. Co. Loss, $500,000, including 100,000 bus. wheat. Three firemen killed and 8 injured.

Omaha, Neb., Apr. 4, 11:30 p. m.—Dust explosion wrecked reinforced concrete elevator of Allied Mills (the old M. C. Peters Mill Co.). Loss, $350,000; one man killed and five injured. Fire followed. Sections of cupola were blown high and landed 200 ft. away. Running 20 hours a day grinding Red Cross wheat feed. Contained 135,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats.

Nashville, Tenn., July 2, noon.—Fire broke out in grain elevator of McKay, Reece & Co., followed by dust explosion that blew off the roof. Fire started in head house. Loss, $50,000. One negro was severely burned.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 26, night.—Dust explosion and fire destroyed cottonseed grinding plant of Zenith Feed Mills. Loss, $35,000.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 9:20 a. m.—Two explosions blew small part of wall of working house of Santa Fe Elevator, Chicago, into track shed and was followed by fire that destroyed the cribbing while the brick veneer fell. Loss, over $250,000. Two men were killed and eight injured. Operated by Stratton Grain Co.

Dust Explosions of 1931

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Dust explosion in steel leg elevating linseed meal damaged the leg and the siding of the head house of the steel elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. A piece of wood entering the leg with the meal and passing over the head pulley threw the belt out of line, causing the buckets to strike the sides of the casing and emit sparks.

De Smet, S. D., Jan. — —Elevator head in plant of De Smet Elevator Co. was blown off by explosion due to metal passing thru attrition mill.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 16.—Occident Elevator Co Operator heard metal going thru attrition mill. Explosion immediately following blew out one side of driveway and one section of cpposite wall. Several small fires were extinguished.

Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26.—Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s elevator had its cupola blown to small bits and part of work house wall blown out by dust explosion. Loss, $55,000.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5.—A dust explosion is alleged to have caused the fire that damaged the milling plant of Igleheart Bros. to the extent of $6,000.

Labolt, S. D., Mar. 13.—An explosion blew roof off the feed mill and scorched the interior. Several hours later a fire broke out and destroyed the feed mill and the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co. The grinding mill was in operation but the explosion was above.

Java, S. D., Apr. 13.—Elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. was damaged by an explosion of dust caused by a rheostat.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Apr. 24.—A dust explosion blew out 298 window-panes and damaged the elevator leg of the Katy Elevator.

Cummings, N. D., Apr. 18.—Elevator of Cummings Farmers Elevator Co. was damaged by explosion in a feed mill resulting in fire.

Mandan, N. D., May 3.—Fire following a grain dust explosion, destroyed the elevator of the Slope Grain & Feed Co.

McPherson, Kan., July 10.—A dust explosion did considerable damage to the plant of Colburn Bros.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 10.—Dust explosion broke many window panes and the following fire damaged the elevator leg in the Midwest Terminal Elevator. Loss, $2,000.

Kansas City, Mo., July 31, a. m.—Dust explosion in working house of Wabash Elevator, operated by Uhlmann Grain Co., injured 16 men. The down leg of one elevator casing was split wide open. A few small fires started but burned themselves out without damage for lack of material on which to feed, the house being clean, each leg being equipped with its own dust prevention system.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 22.—A bolt in linseed cake from the press was fed into an attrition mill at the plant of Mann Bros. Co., the sparks igniting dust in the elevator leg, which was bulged. Loss, $500.

Farmington, Minn., Aug. 6.—The manager and three farmers were blown thru the door of the elevator of the Farm Service Stores unhurt, but the dust explosion was followed by fire that destroyed the elevator, warehouse, feed mill and coal shed. Loss, $50,000.

Green Valley, Minn., Sept. —.—The manager and another were burned in a grain dust explosion at the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co.

Underwood, N. D., Oct. 2.—An explosion in the feed mill blew off the roof of the Underwood Grain & Trading Co.'s elevator and burned the manager. The fire destroyed the building and 10,000 bus. of grain. Loss, $18,000.

Sutton, N. D., Oct. 31.—An explosion in the feed mill started a fire that later destroyed the plant of the Sutton Equity Elevator Co. Loss, $22,000.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 2.—A hole 15 ft. square was torn in the concrete floor of the Rock Island Elevator operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. by a dust explosion that blew out wire-reinforced windows. Damage, $5,000.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 12.—A small dust explosion in an oat clipper did no damage except to the clipper itself in the elevator of the E. G. Rall Grain Co.

Cosmos, Minn., Nov. 27.—An explosion in a feed mill blew off roof and blew out windows in the plant of the Cosmos Elevator Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 16.—A fire in the Acme Elevator of the Acme-Evans Co. was followed by a dust explosion that blew the roof and a side wall of the head house across the railroad.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 18.—A packer lowering a light bulb into a flour bin was blown up two stories and killed by an explosion in the bin of a 2-story building connected with the plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. The fire spread to the main building. Loss, $200,000.

Dust Explosions of 1930

Enid, Okla., Jan. 1.—Elevator of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Explosion in basement blew out windows and large pieces of concrete. Loss, $10,000.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 31.—Fire ate its way down from top of the elevator of Cottrell Bros. into the dust room and caused an explosion. Elevator building a total loss.

Cincinnati, O., Mar.—Dust explosion in a grain hopper in a small pent house pushed out two walls of the pent house, but did not damage the elevator of the American Diamalt Co.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—Part of wall of working house of Western Maryland Railway Co.'s elevator blown out by dust explosion, three men being killed and 8 injured, with $250,000 property damage.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Elevator of Hogan Mill Feed Co. burned after dust explosion caused by spark from electric switch. Two men were burned to death. Loss, $70,000.

National Ass'n's Legion of Honor

Pres. Geo. E. Booth of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has organized the Ass'n's Legion of Honor Troop, made up of men who in past years have won prizes for securing new members for the Ass'n.

So many problems confront the grain dealers of this country, especially in legislative halls, that cannot be solved except by organized effort within the trade itself, that a strong membership is necessary to defend and promote the interests of agriculture and the grain business. To this end Pres. Booth has issued a call to the Legion of Honor Troop to further increase the Ass'n membership and strengthen its ranks.

Those who build up the Ass'n, winning the support of their friends and trade acquaintances, deserve special consideration for their services to the trade. To accord them the honor they deserve and to enlist the further help of these experienced and effective supporters of the Ass'n the Legion of Honor Membership Troop has been organized with the following prize-winning roster:

Legion of Honor Membership Troop

J. A. Adam, Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, secured 12 members in 1930.

John C. Bennett, Nashville, secured 12 in 1919.

Geo. E. Booth, Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago, secured 6 in 1924, 15 in 1925, 31 in 1926, 20 in 1927.

H. A. Butler, Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Omaha,, secured 5 in 1931.

Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland, secured 6 members in 1922, 19 in 1925, 10 in 1928, 9 in 1929, 8 in 1930.

L. H. Connell, Houlton-Connell Grain Co., Denver, secured 12 in 1926.

E. W. Crouch, McGregor Mill & Elevator Co., McGregor, Tex., secured 7 in 1917.

H. L. Daunoy, C. B. Fox & Co., New Orleans, secured 6 in 1932, and has started 1933 with a new member.

E. C. Dreyer, Dreyer Commission Co., St. Louis, secured 8 in 1925.

James H. Gray, Springville, N. Y., secured 3 in 1932.

L. C. Harden, Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, secured 4 in 1931.

Alex S. Kay, Chicago, secured 23 in 1919, 53 in 1920, 5 in 1931.

Harry S. Klein, Bartlett-Frazier & Co., Chicago, secured 12 in 1929.

A. S. MacDonald, Grain & Flour Exchange, Boston, secured 21 in 1918.

McCaull-Dinsmore Grain Co., Minneapolis, secured 6 in 1922.

W. E. Peters, Tarr & McComb Corp., Los Angeles, secured 5 in 1931.

Picker & Beardsley, St. Louis, secured 11 in 1919.

Leo Potishman, Fort Worth, Tex., secured 16 in 1923, 8 in 1927, 36 in 1928.

Phillip C. Sayles, Cargill Grain Co., Chicago, secured 24 in 1921, 8 in 1922.

Stratton Grain Co., Chicago, secured 16 in 1928.

J. B. Stouten, Lewis Grain Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., secured 12 in 1923, and 12 in 1926.

Frank Theis, Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., Kansas City, secured 3 in 1932.

C. H. Ulring, W. C. Mitchell Co., Minneapolis, secured 8 in 1931.

Wade Wood, Wood & Crabbe Grain Co., Birmingham, Ala., secured 5 in 1924.

A. E. Williams, Sheets Elevator Co., Cleveland, secured 8 in 1927.

Harry Williams, Nashville, secured 6 in 1924.

Barstow's Completely Equipped Elevator at Gordon, Nebr.

Gordon, Nebr. is a few miles east of the country where grass fed range stock is raised to the fattening age before being shipped to Corn Belt farms for finishing, however the production of range cattle is gradually giving way to diversified farming, with increasing acreage devoted to grain. Here is the new modern elevator of the W. T. Barstow Grain Co., built by the Birchard Construction Co.

This 28,000 bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator is 28x30 ft. on the ground, 50 ft. to the bin floor, and is surmounted by a 22 ft. cupola. Cribbing in the walls of the bins and the elevator is of 2x6 inch stock for the first 25 ft., and 2x4 inch stock the remainder of the way to the square. The elevator is covered with 26x32 inch squares of 28 gauge corrugated iron. The metal of the roof is bonded to the metal of the sides, and this is grounded at two corners to provide lightning protection.

Six of the 13 bins are deep bins, extending from the hopper bottoms that are part of the concrete foundation, to the square. The other seven are overhead bins above the work floor. All bins are carefully braced with double 2x6 inch lumber.

A 14 ft. driveway adjoins one side of the elevator, allowing plenty of room for handling the huge cattle trucks that are used in delivering grain.

The trucks are dumped with an all steel truck lift, which pours the grain down thru a 12x4½ ft. steel grate into a 300 bu. steel lined dump sink. This is a single dump sink, emptying into the Birchard boot of the large elevating leg which is fitted with 14x7 inch Salem buckets on 12 in. centers. The cups are carried by a 15 inch 5-ply Diamond rubber covered belt.

Power to drive the leg is supplied by a 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor, thru a modern head drive to the 48 inch head pulley. The leg will elevate 2,000 bus. per hour.

On the work floor of the elevator is a No. 3 improved upright cleaner, driven by a 5 h.p. enclosed motor. In a flax cleaning annex on one side of the elevator is a size 6-B double flax seed cleaner, driven by a 7½ h.p. enclosed motor. Both of these machines empty their cleaned grain or flax into the boot of a cleaning leg.

THE CLEANING LEG has a 9 inch 5-ply rubber covered Diamond belt, carrying 8x6 inch Superior DP buckets on 10 inch centers, and it can elevate grain at approximately the same speed as the large leg, over its 48 inch head pulley. Power is supplied for the small leg by a 7½ h.p. enclosed motor, driving thru a belt and chain reduction. The head and jack shafts are fitted with anti-friction bearings.

Both legs reach all bins thru steel spouting, or empty into a garner hopper above an 8 bu. automatic scale that weighs outbound grain, directed thru an 8 in. loading spout to the cars on a side track of the C. & N. W. railroad.

The flax cleaner is located on the second floor of the flax cleaning building, to give sufficient slope to the spout to feed grain into the small leg. The lower floor of this building is used for storing dockage. When dockage runs high on flax, especially when the dock is mustard seed, it pays to save it. Mustard seed is recleaned and sold to eastern manufacturers of mustard.

All parts of the elevator are made more quickly accessible with the York manlift. This manlift also serves the storage annex.

THE STORAGE ANNEX is a 20x60 ft. cribbed iron-clad building 50 ft. high and surmounted by a 6x8 ft. texas.

It contains 10 bins, five of 7000 bus. capacity on each side. These give the elevator a total storage space of 93,000 bus.

The annex is served by two 20 in. 4 ply rubber conveyor belts, one in the texas and one in the basement. These run on Link Belt conveyor frames. The top frame is equipped with a Link Belt tripper, and the belt is driven by a 3 h.p. F. M. enclosed motor, thru a Link Belt worm gear speed reducer. A 5 h.p. motor is used on the bottom belt, which carries grain from the bins to the boot of the large leg.

All of the bins of the annex have manholes to the outside near their bottoms. After a bin is nearly emptied its manhole can be opened for ventilation. The annex is tied to the elevator with steel rods, making the plant literally a single unit.

L. L. Jenkins is manager for the W. T. Barstow Grain Co. He has had charge of the elevator ever since it was built, and has developed a trade which brings him grain and flax produced in the country for 50 miles back from the railroad.

Aggregate trade in grain futures on the Chicago Board in 1932 was 10,005,880,000 bus., the smallest in 11 years and the prices were the lowest. Trades were heaviest in 1925 at 26,895,068,000 bus.

The W. T. Barstow Grain Co.'s Elevator at Gordon, Nebr.

Against Direct Shipment Without Inspection

At the instance of the Buffalo Corn Exchange Rep. Walter G. Andrews of Buffalo, N. Y., is drafting a bill to amend the Grain Standards Act to deprive shippers at non-inspection points of the privilege they have to ship without stopping for inspection thru an inspection point to a non-inspection point, on sales by grade.

This question has been up before and a hearing has been held on it, but the Buro of Agricultural Economics, according to Nils O. Olsen, chief, feels that "there seems to be important economic and administrative objections to the adoption of such a regulation at this time."

Much can be said for or against the proposal. The terminal market men feel that official inspection at their markets would be a protection to the buyer and help the business of their markets. Interior brokers, on the other hand, find it convenient to bid the country for grain and sell on shippers' weight and grade direct to grinders and feeders.

Winnipeg Exchange Against National Agency

Proposals considered by the prairie premiers and advocated by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool for a national marketing agency are condemned in a statement just issued by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, in part as follows:

World conditions of trade are at present confused and disturbed. Grain markets in important areas in the world are prevented from functioning normally by unsound policies and ill-advised experiments. Tariffs, quotas and milling restrictions have been imposed upon wheat by consuming countries in their own supposed interests. Under the pressure of such influences it is inevitable that the wheat market in Canada, as elsewhere, should be adversely affected. But a national marketing agency could bring no more powerful support to the market than has already been supplied by the Dominion government through the Central Selling Agency in an effort to bring some relief to producers.

The establishment of a national marketing agency would entail the abandonment of the marketing machinery which has always functioned successfully in the disposal of our crops. It would revive in the consuming countries the prejudice against any endeavor to set an artificial price for wheat. This prejudice arose out of the pool and the United States farm board policies, and is only now being overcome.

A national marketing agency might conceal from the producers the natural course of wheat prices, but it could not, of itself, raise them. Every similar attempt to control prices or to merchandise commodities has resulted in disaster, for which the taxpayers have had to pay the bills and by which the producers have suffered. This has been demonstrated in connection with coffee, silk, rubber, corn and cotton. The record of the pool itself supplies the best illustration of the consequences which followed its efforts to evade the operation of the forces which determine the price of wheat in the world markets.

Prices of primary commodities the world over have fallen as much as wheat, and in the case of many of them fell long before the big decline in wheat prices took place. The established machinery of grain trading cannot be held responsible for a condition which prevails in regard to practically all other primary products as well as to wheat.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange does not wish to perpetuate controversy or to recriminate upon those whose mistakes and losses are still fresh in the public mind. But the endeavor to throw upon the exchange the responsibility for occurrences which are due in large measure to departure from the policies in grain trading which experience had found to be sound and necessary, cannot be ignored.

It is the conviction of the council and members of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange that the national marketing agency demanded by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool would hinder the marketing of Canadian grain; that it would ultimately involve the country in financial difficulties which the taxpayers ought not to be called upon to suffer; and that it would be injurious both to the producers and to the country.

Hogs dropped to an average price of $2.90 per hundred pounds at the Chicago Union Stock Yards Dec. 21. The Kansas City price of $2.70 was the lowest in 63 years.

Your Income Tax

By Seidman & Seidman, Certified Public Accountants.

Income tax days are here again. The time for our annual reckoning with Uncle Sam, our silent but formidable partner, approaches. What's more, there has been a "new deal." The partnership contract has been considerably changed. Different terms and conditions have been provided. Uncle Sam has been given a greater share of the profits.

Gone are the good old days when the tax we had to pay gave us a piercing headache. The headache in all its intensity continues, but now it is because we have *no* tax to pay.

The fact that we may have wound up the year in the red carries with it some consolation. Our loss may mean not only the elimination of our tax bill this year, but in addition, an exemption from tax for 1933. There is what is called the "net loss" provision in the law, whereby losses of one year, under certain circumstances, may be applied against the income of the next year. In other words, Uncle Sam not only relieves us of part of our profits, but also swallows some of our losses. The trick, therefore, is to be on the job more than ever before and carefully figure our losses in order that the Government will owe us as much as possible against future income.

Furthermore, whether we like it or not, returns may still have to be filed because the requirements are based on gross income, and not on net income. Then, again, there must still be some left who have net incomes on which taxes must be paid. So that between now and March 15th we must again remove the cobwebs that accumulated since last year on our sharpened income tax wits, and buck the line once more.

MUST I FILE an income tax return? Many a time and oft, as Shakespeare would say, has that question been frantically put by a trembling taxpayer just when March fifteenth was about to greet the sixteenth. We need have just three questions answered and we have our solution. The questions are: 1. What is the amount of your gross income? 2. What is the amount of your net income? 3. Are you married or is it the market that makes you look that way?

Every individual must file a return if his or her gross income is $5,000 or over. In other words, if a person's salary, interest, dividends, and all other items that make up one's income, add up to $5,000 or more, a return must be filed. Mind, it makes no difference that the expenses and other deductions "ate up" all the income and even left a loss for the year.

Another rule makes it necessary to file a return, irrespective of the size of the gross income, if the net income is above certain amounts.

A single person who has a net income of $1,000 or more for the year must file a return. A married person whose net income is $2,500 or more, must likewise file a return. In either case the fact that the gross income is less than $5,000 would not make any difference.

MARRIAGE extends its peculiarities to the income tax returns of married persons. The husband and wife are regarded as a unit for tax purposes. In determining, therefore, whether the gross income is $5,000 and the net income $2,500, the combined incomes of the husband and wife must be considered. That is to say, if the husband has a gross income of $4,000, and the wife of $1,500, a return must be filed, since the total is more than the prescribed $5,000. Likewise, if the husband has a net income of $4,000 and the wife a net loss of $2000, no return need be filed (assuming that the total gross income is not more than $5,000) because the combined net income is less than $2,500.

However, while the combined figures are what count, it is not compulsory for the husband and wife to file a joint return. Instead, they may, at their option, file separate returns, setting forth their own items of income and deduction. Whether joint or separate returns are filed may make a great deal of difference in the tax.

While age may be a criterion in gaining admission to moving pictures, Uncle Sam creates no such barrier in requiring an income tax return. Under the laws of most states, the income from an unmarried minor child's services legally belongs to the parent, unless the child has been emancipated; that is, unless the child has been given the right to go on his own hook. If emancipation has not taken place, the parent is required to include as his own, the minor's income derived from services rendered, and consider it in arriving at the $5,000 or the $2,500 amount.

EVERY PARTNERSHIP is required to file a return setting forth its income and deductions. The partnership, as such, is not taxed. Instead, the individual partners report in their own returns their share of the partnership profits. However, the Government calls for a return from every partnership, so that the details will be available showing how the partners' share of the profits was arrived at.

In this regard, the new law considers as partnerships, even though they may not legally be so, syndicates, pools, joint ventures, etc., that are not corporations or trusts. That means each such joint venture must file a partnership return showing the participants as partners.

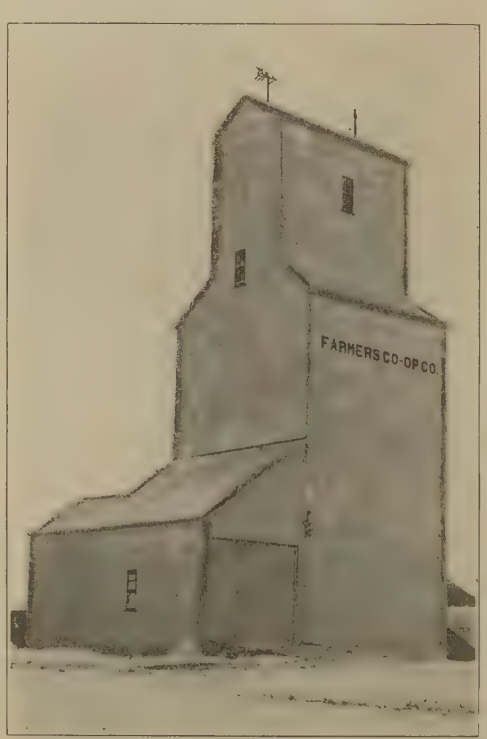
CORPORATIONS. The rule for corporations is about the same as for partnerships, in that every corporation must file a return, irrespective of the amount of its income, and even though it may have a loss. A corporation, however, is subject to tax while a partnership is not.

In the case of affiliated corporations, the rules as to their returns are somewhat like those for married persons in that a joint return may be filed for all the members of the affiliated group, or each member of the group may file separate returns. The difference is that husband and wife have a choice as to this each year, while in the case of corporations, once they decide to file joint returns, consolidated returns, as they are technically referred to, they must continue to do so. Also we shall see that the tax rates are diffrent when consolidated returns are filed from when separate returns are filed. Corporations are said to be affiliated, by and large, when one owns at least 95% of the voting stock of the other.

RETURNS ARE due March 15, but may be filed sooner. They are to be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district where the taxpayer resides or maintains his principal place of business. Accompanying the return must be a check for at least one-quarter of the tax. The remainder of the tax may be paid in installments on June 15, September 15, and December 15.

In the case of individuals, returns must be filed on Form 1040 if the net income is over $5,000. Where the income is less than $5,000, Form 1040A is used. Corporations use Form 1120. Partnerships file on Form 1065.

The mere fact that a return must be filed does not mean that a tax has to be paid. We have already seen that returns may have to be made, even though there is a net loss. Furthermore, and perhaps what is more usual, though there is a net income, the exemptions allowed may leave nothing that is subject to tax.



14,000-bu. Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator at Greenfield, Ia.

Anti-Friction Bearings Reduce Power Requirements

Whether or not it was a hot bearing that caused the fire in the old elevator and oats annex of the Farmers Cooperative Co. at Greenfield, Ia., was never decided. The elevator burned from "causes unknown." But in rebuilding every approved practice of modern elevator builders was followed, including anti-friction bearings, even in the boot, and an enclosed motor to drive the leg. The metal roof and sides were carefully bonded and grounded to protect the 72 ft. structure from lightning. Wiring was put in rigid conduits and these conduits were grounded as an additional precaution.

The new elevator is a 14,000 bu. structure, built of cribbing and covered with copper-alloy metal. The eaves, instead of sticking out over the sides of the elevator and the cupola, are protected by flashing, carried back against the metal sides, preventing birds' nests, exposed wood, and locomotive sparks forming a fresh combination of fire hazards.

The elevator has 11 bins. Six of these are deep bins, extending from hoppered concrete bottoms that are a part of the foundation, to the bin floor, a distance of 42 ft. The five overhead bins are above the work floor. Ground dimensions of the elevator are 25x27 ft.

In the driveway adjacent the west side of the elevator is a steel lined pit for receiving grain, a 12x6 ft. grate above it, and a steel truck lift to do the dumping. Air for the truck lift is compressed by a 2 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor. Grain is elevated at the rate of 2,250 bus. per hour by the leg which is fitted with 11x6 in DP cups on 12 in. centers. The leg is driven by a 5 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru an improved head drive. The head pulley shaft is mounted on SKF anti-friction bearings. An anti-friction boot, with roller bearings, guides the leg belt at the bottom.

A modern manlift provides ready passage between the workfloor and the cupola.

The two-room, tile office building, where Manager J. E. Foster weighs incoming grain was some distance from the old elevator and remained unharmed by the blaze. This is a modern office, suitable for the new plant, and houses the beam of a 15-ton Fairbanks truck scale.

In addition to the new elevator, built by the Williams Construction Co. this season, the company has coal sheds, and a large corn crib. The company deals in coal, feed, seed, twine, and live stock as well as grain.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Cotati, Cal.—Fire originating in a dust collector in the plant of the Frizelle-Eales Co. on Dec. 27 caused slight damage.

Santa Cruz, Cal.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the property of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange, Inc., on Dec. 20. Partly insured.

San Francisco, Cal.—A conference was held recently in this city, to which all interested groups were invited, to discuss the deplorable conditions in grain warehouses due to weevil infestation. After much discussion of the problem, the State Department of Agriculture agreed to start at once a complete survey of all grain warehouses in the Sacramento Valley and make a report regarding their general condition, the amount of grain stored and its condition, also the amount of old grain and the length of time it has been stored. A later meeting was to be held at which the report would be given and a hoped-for definite plan of relief worked out. Members of all interested organizations were requested to make recommendations and to assist in every possible way to successfully combat the weevil problem.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Donald R. McIntyre, at one time sales manager of the Canadian Co-op. Wheat Pool, died Dec. 21, at the age of 37, after a long illness. He became sales manager of the Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs. in 1931 and remained in that position until ill-health forced his retirement.

Montreal, Que.—The Harbor Commissioners have called attention of the grain exchanges to the rule effective Dec. 2 that all accrued charges on grain up to Dec. 31 must be paid before Jan. 31; and if not paid the commissioners may increase the storage charges on the grain from Feb. 1 to double the regular tariff rates until the charges are paid or the grain is sold.

Fort Erie, Ont.—It is reported that a probable consequence of the decision of the British customs authorities to admit Canadian wheat free of duty only when consigned direct to a buyer in the United Kingdom will be the erection of an elevator at this point, grain shipments being forwarded thru the Erie Canal and by rail to the seaboard, with consignments direct to points in the United Kingdom. Fort Erie dock officials are considering a plan to extend the present dock 400 feet into the river in order to accommodate the large lake boats and the proposed elevator.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—A grain department has been opened by Geo. Hanks, Inc., owner and operator of a grain elevator and mixed feed plant in this city and member of the Grain Exchange. The new department, which will be in charge of J. A. Jackson, formerly with the Rocky Mountain Grain Co., will buy and sell wheat, oats, corn, rye, and barley in carload lots and on consignment.

ILLINOIS

Highland, Ill.—The new plant of the Central Feed Mills is now in operation.

Peoria, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., were recent buyers of two Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separators.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—Eugene Grassinger became manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator several weeks ago.

Peoria, Ill.—Lowell Hoit & Co. are said to be making alterations to their elevator here to permit the taking in of trucked grain.

New Philadelphia, Ill.—Electric power has been installed by A. B. Gilchrist in his elevator, the house repaired and the office painted.

Bismarck, Ill.—Thieves pried open a window at the Bismarck Grain Co.'s elevator during the week-end of Dec. 17 and stole the radio and loud speaker.

Alta, Ill.—Edward Roberts was arrested recently, charged with stealing $88 from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. while working as a collector for the company. He pled guilty.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. is allowing one cent above market price to farmers selling grain in small lots, same to apply on accounts two or three years old.

McGowan Crossing (Blackstone p. o.), Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Dec. 4, who took the safe outside to open it but failed to do so.

Decatur, Ill.—Frank J. Holub, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hammond, Ill., has become associated with E. J. Feehery & Co., of Chicago, working from the firm's office at this point.

Rockford, Ill.—It is reported that a feed milling company has decided to locate here, the name of which had not been made public. Business is to be opened by Jan. 15 in the Bartlett Storage Warehouse on Cedar St.

Mattoon, Ill.—A 50,000-bu. corn crib was completed late in December by the Big Four Elvtr. Co. It is 100 feet long, solidly built on seven substantial concrete walls running the entire length of the building. It is 24 feet wide and 35 feet to the eaves.

Oakley, Ill.—Regarding the small mill, reported in the Dec. 14 Journals as being erected by Ben Selby, Mr. Selby writes: "The mill being built here is a small specialty mill, constructed mostly for experimental purposes, and will handle or use very little grain."

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its convention in this city on Feb. 7, 8 and 9. The com'ite on arrangements, which includes the president, secretary and F. W. McLaughlin, of Ashland, will welcome suggestions from members.

Urbana, Ill.—The 35th annual farm and home week will be held at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Jan. 16 to 20, inclusive. Morning sessions open at 9 and afternoon sessions at 1:30. Entertainment and recreation has been provided for the evenings.

Allerton, Ill.—The Winton Elvtr. Co., which bot the elevator from the bankrupt estate of A. P. Eaton, is installing new electric machinery to replace the gasoline power equipment. S. H. Porterfield, who had leased the property, has been engaged as manager by the new owners.

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—The new Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that replaces the house burned in August, as previously reported, is about completed. It consists of four cement tanks and has a capacity of 10,000 bus. A dump house was constructed on the east side of the elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—On Jan. 1 the amendment to the Illinois statutes reducing the maximum legal length of trucks and trailers from 65 to 40 feet became effective. The maximum length of any single unit is 35 feet. Another amendment which became effective on the same date provides that trucks operating on improved public highways at a speed greater than 10 miles an hour must be equipped with pneumatic tires. It is believed that city streets are not excepted under this rule. On Jan. 3 a state-wide injunction was issued by Circuit Judge Miller, of St. Clair County, restraining members of the Illinois State Highway Police Department from enforcing the law regarding the length of trucks. This action was taken at the instigation of three trucking firms, the Anderson Motor Service Co., of St. Louis, which stated it would lose $150,000 in contracts if the law were enforced; the Emil Burgard Service Co., of St. Louis, which represented a potential loss of $80,000, and Carl J. Schenk & Co., of Alton, which stated its loss at $60,000.

CHICAGO NOTES

Faroll Bros. have announced that they have admitted George L. Brannen to general partnership in the firm, as of Jan. 1.

Geo. E. Thompson now with J. E. Bennett & Co., was welcomed back on the floor of the Board of Trade last week and given a real ovation.

The Grain Market Analysts Club held its regular monthly meeting Jan. 10 in the Board of Trade grill to hear Professor Garfield V. Cox of the Chicago University on the necessity for retaining the present gold standard dollar.

The Board of Trade annual election, held Jan. 9, resulted as follows: Pres., Peter B. Carey; first vice-pres., Lowell S. Hoit; second vice-pres., Robert P. Boylan; directors: Siebel C. Harris, Charles B. Scott, Richard F. Uhlmann, Harry S. Klein, James A. Prindiville, all to serve three years.

At the close of trading on the Board of Trade Dec. 31, Fred Uhlmann, retiring as vice-pres. of the Board, was presented with a bound testimonial of his services to the Board, Pres. Peter B. Carey and other officers and directors of the exchange making the presentation, which was made in the center of the trading floor.

Business was suspended on the Board of Trade at 11 a. m., Jan. 7, in honor of Ex-Pres. Calvin Coolidge, and appropriate services were held. A bugler of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion sounded taps from the balcony of the building for the departed Chief, while heads were bared and hearts bowed in sorrow.

New members of the Board of Trade recently elected are: Milton J. Hirsch, Harry Kunin and Victo Grunwald. A membership has been posted for transfer to C. D. Sturtevant, recently elected pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Memberships transferred: Harry H. Hodgson, Charles E. Clifton, Robert W. Booth, Donald Edwards and Estate of Barney J. Mitchell.

Harris, Burrows & Hicks, successor to Scott, Burrows & Christie, made its bow to the business world on Jan. 3, in accordance with the announcement made in December. Wm. F. Burrows, Jr., and Thomas K. Christie, both of whom are partners in the new firm, were members of the original firm of J. J. Townsend & Co., established in 1889, of which the present firm is the outgrowth. Full details of the new organization appeared in the Dec. 14 Journals.

INDIANA

Emma, Ind.—The new building of Melvin Bolley is now being occupied by his feed mill.

Economy, Ind.—The Economy Co-op. Co. recently installed a Sidney Mixer in its elevator.

Rushville, Ind.—Rush County Mills are installing a Sidney Sheller, also a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., was a recent buyer of a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Summitville, Ind.—Seth Henshaw, father of Logan Henshaw, head of the Summitville grain elevator, died Dec. 21, at Winchester, his home.

LaFayette, Ind.—The Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at Purdue University, this city, on Feb. 20 and 21.

Clymers (Logansport p. o.), Ind.—Harry G. Reed, operator of the grain elevator here, died at his home in Logansport Dec. 30, from paralysis, aged 58 years.

Van Buren, Ind.—Fremont Love, who has been head of the grinding department of the Farmers Equity Exchange elevator for the past six years, resigned recently.

Inglefield, Ind.—Newland Akin, operator of a grain elevator here, has been named county highway superintendent for Vanderburgh County for a period of four years.—W. B. C.

Galveston, Ind.—W. W. Pearson has purchased the Leroy Urmston elevator and coal business here and is taking immediate possession. He retains Emery Chase as manager.

Mount Vernon, Ind.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was recently entered by thieves, who gained access by taking out a back window. The safe was opened and $72.15 in cash taken.

Marco, Ind.—Morgan-Stafford, Inc.; capital stock, 220 shares at $100; incorporators: John L. and John H. Morgan and Nelson W. Stafford; object, to operate grain elevator; an old established company.

Fountain (Attica p. o.), Ind.—With the abandonment of the Attica-Covington branch of the Wabash Railroad, the elevator of the Fountain Grain Co., P. E. Grimes manager, has been closed. Mr. Grimes has managed this elevator for many years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Fred A. Vawter, head of the Vawter Hay & Grain Co., died at his home in this city Jan. 2, at the age of 55 years. Mr. Vawter was well known to grain and feed dealers, having been in the grain business for 28 years. He was a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade. His widow and two sons survive him.

Evansville, Ind.—There was an increase of approximately 15% in the number of persons employed by Igleheart Bros., large flour mill operators here, in 1932 as compared to 1931, it was announced by Edgar A. Igleheart. All mills of the company operated practically full time during the past year on a schedule of 24 hours a day, six days a week.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Henry Schnur, 82 years old, for many years engaged in the feed, grain and seed business, is dead from a heart attack. He is survived by his widow and several children. With August Schieber he built the Schnur-Schieber grain mill on the site of the present Sunlight Milling Co. and he was one of the organizers of the Home Mill & Grain Co., which he managed for a time.—W. B. C.

Huntingburg, Ind.—The two-year prison term sentences of Donald J. and Ronald Wallace, of the former Wallace Milling Co., now defunct, have been commuted by Governor Leslie, of Indiana. The Wallaces were convicted in 1930 on charges of violating the public warehouse act by selling wheat, stored in their elevators by farmers, without their consent. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld the conviction. The Wallace brothers had not as yet served any time.

Indianapolis, Ind.—All sessions of the 32nd annual meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n Jan. 19-20 will be held in the Board of Trade. The banquet will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 19, in the dining-room of the Board of Trade. Music, entertainment and dancing will be provided by the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n. The price of the dinner will be $1. The business sessions and the dinner will be open to one and all who are interested in the grain, feed and milling business, or their allied lines, and a cordial invitation is extended them by the officers of the Ass'n.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y.

IOWA

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—A new grinding mill and feed store has been opened here by Rudy LaFare.

Grundy Center, Ia.—A corn grinder and bolting machine have been installed in the Macy Feed Store.

Fort Madison, Ia.—The Kroll & Leash Milling Co. has completed its new 36x40-foot addition and installed new scales also.

Earlham, Ia.—Harvey Fox, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned. His successor is Sheldon Strong.

Lowden, Ia.—L. H. Stolte, feed dealer, is using a champion portable feed mill in connection with his stationary grinding plant.

Collins, Ia.—Charles H. Carver, co-partner with J. E. Hale in the local elevator, died Dec. 27 at a Marshalltown hospital, after a long illness. He was 71 years of age.

Luther, Ia.—Charged with stealing lumber from the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, Glen Bowers, of Ames, was indicted by the grand jury recently. He was building a house in Ames.

West Bend, Ia.—Rolland Jurgens has been appointed manager of the West Bend Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding the late E. L. Hayne. Mr. Jurgens has been with the company for many years.

Bedford, Ia.—At the Farmers Union Co-op. Co.'s plant on Dec. 10 the thimble in the flue became burned out and caught the lath and lock lumber between the walls afire. It was put out with an extinguisher.

Pierson, Ia.—A 16x16-foot addition is being built to the grinder room by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The feed mixer, formerly on the opposite side of the building from the grinder, will occupy the second floor of the addition.

Sioux City, Ia.—For the second time in the history of organized bowling in Sioux City a 300 game (perfect) was turned in by W. J. Flanagan, local operator of Lamson Bros. & Co. branch office. This was done during Sioux League competition Dec. 27, and is the ambition of every bowler.

Avoca, Ia.—News of the death of Eugene F. Consigney, at one time sec'y of the Iowa Millers Club, and former owner and manager of a 250-barrel mill at this point, comes from California, where he has lived for several years. On Dec. 19 Mr. Consigny shot himself in the court house at Los Angeles, Cal., during a trial in which he was accused of grand theft of about $50,000 from investors in bond companies he formed.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Our convention here this year is being held along the same lines as last year. [Last year's meeting was "closed" to everyone except delegates.] We will not have any set program, but the sessions will be devoted to "open forum" discussions by our delegates and members on topics of interest they may bring up. Dates of the meeting are Jan. 24-26.—W. H. Thompson, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Equipment for handling gasoline and oil has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., the new department bringing in more business than the elevator, as grain is being held back on account of low prices.

Sioux City, Ia.—F. O. Lenoir has brot suit against T. S. Cathcart & Sons, grain dealers, for $2,100 for services, claiming breach of contract. He alleges that he had a contract with the firm, under the terms of which he was to receive $300 a month as office manager.

Parkersburg, Ia.—The office of A. J. Froning & Son's elevator on the north side of town was damaged by fire about 8 p. m., Dec. 20, to the extent of about $500; covered by insurance. The blaze did not reach the elevator proper. This office had been locked and boarded up since the company uses the office in the elevator down town for all its business, and the origin of the fire was a mystery, as it started inside the office and there was no evidence of entry into the building.

Carroll, Ia.—William T. Otto, local implement dealer, has leased the H. J. Mighell Elvtr. property, which he will operate in addition to continuing his implement business, which he has moved from its former location to the elevator property. He will operate as the Otto Grain, Coal & Implement Co. Arthur Sievers, who has operated the elevator under the name of the Sievers Grain & Coal Co. for over four years past, is retiring from business in the city and will operate a farm north of Lohrville.

Dillon, Ia.—The Dillon Farmers Elvtr. Co., which recently lost its elevator by fire as reported in the Journals last number, awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a small elevator to replace the fire loss. The new house will have one leg and a standard dump. Power will be furnished by a 10-h.p. gasoline engine. The building will be a cribbed structure and will contain five bins. Dillon is located on the M. & St. L. R. R., seven miles out of Marshalltown, Ia. John Long is the local manager of the elevator, work on which will be started at once.

Mount Pleasant, Ia.—Douglas Kephart, a youth of 16, has confessed to a charge of theft of $20, on Nov. 26, from the A. D. Hayes Elvtr. Co.'s office and also of $25 on Dec. 23, and was ordered to the state school for boys at Eldora until 21 years of age. The thefts escaped immediate detection, as the boy stated he opened the safe, took the money and then closed it again, with the result that the shortages, when discovered, were laid to giving wrong change or some similar mistake in the accounts. Entrance was made into the scale house, then thru a window into the office.

Hedrick, Ia.—Our entire plant was completely destroyed by fire Dec. 9, including 700 or 800 dollars' worth of new and used machinery stored in the building which was not covered by insurance. We estimate our loss at about $20,000; insurance on machinery and building, only $8,000; on grain and feed, only $1,000. To date, Jan. 2, we have not been able to learn what caused the fire. We are working on plans for a new building, for later in the winter or spring. At present we are in a rented building with a line of feed and will make temporary installations of machinery, to accommodate our customers, until we can rebuild. No contracts have been let nor definite plans decided on, until the insurance matter is adjusted.—Square Deal Milling Co., W. I. Miller, operator (F. J. Conrad, owner, Cedar Rapids, Ia.)

KANSAS

Hutchinson, Kan.—The William Kelly Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Dec. 5.

Wamego, Kan.—Nils Ross, father of John O. Ross, manager of the Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died Dec. 31 at St. Mary's, Kan.

SCOTT, BURROWS & CHRISTIE

ANNOUNCE

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Call or Wire
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Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
Lumber Yards—Merc. Property

Hutchinson, Kan.—The annual Christmas party of the Hutchinson Grain Club was held at the Hutchinson Country Club, and was attended by most of the grain men.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The final hearing for claims against the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., in receivership since last June, will be held in the district court room here Saturday morning, Jan. 21.

Dodge City, Kan.—F. H. Shelor and his son, W. E. Shelor, have just completed the installation of a mill for making all kinds of stock feed, cornmeal, breakfast cereal, whole wheat flour, etc.

Lyons, Kan.—The Lyons Flour Milling Co., whose plant was severely damaged by fire on Dec. 8, as reported in the Dec. 14 Journals, is rebuilding the office building and the elevator headhouse.

Ellis, Kan.—The Wheatland Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire during the third week of December. The elevator was repaired and in operation again in two weeks. A large part of the grain in the elevator proper that was damaged by water was salvaged. It was thot that some of the grain in the tanks was damaged by water also.

Mulvane, Kan.—Robert Gibbens has been appointed manager of the Mulvane Co-op. Union Co.'s elevator, succeeding J. L. Hipple, resigned. who has been manager for the past 15 months. Mr. Gibbens is the son of W. S. Gibbens, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Peck, and literally grew up in an elevator, his first experience being in the co-operative elevator at Penalosa, Kan., of which his father was then manager, where the young Gibbens swept grain into the pit of the elevator.

Topeka, Kan.—Enactment of a proposed bill to protect innocent purchasers of mortgaged grain from tenants is being pushed at this session of the Kansas Legislature. Under the present statute no provision is made to force a Kansas landlord having a contract with a tenant, written or oral, to file that contract with the registrar of deeds in the county where the property is located. Yet the grain dealer is held liable to the owner of the property for the amount of the landlord's claim should he unwittingly purchase grain from the tenant and make payment. The bill now proposed for legislation provides that every landlord claiming a lien upon growing crops shall file a copy of his contract or lease, with the registrar of deeds in the county where the land is located, on or before the 20th of June the year the crops are grown and pay a fee of 25 cents extra for each filing of a lien. Likewise that the registrar of deeds shall compile a list of liens and crop mortgages and supply them to grain buyers on application. Also that tenant falsely declaring grain to be free of incumbrance shall be guilty of perjury and subject to prosecution for such crime.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

KENTUCKY

Rockholds, Ky.—Lee Broyles and son have bot Charley Broyles' feed and grist mill.

Shelbyville, Ky.—On Dec. 30 the Climax Roller Mills plant was slightly damaged by windstorm.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Dock Board has ordered a reduction on storage rates on corn at this city, for export or coastwise traffic, from 1/25th cent per day to ⅛ cent per bu. per week or fraction thereof. The new rates, which went into effect Dec. 24, will remain until April 1, being an emergency measure.

Lake Charles, La.—The Lake Charles Rice Milling Co.'s big plant re-opened on Dec. 29 under lease to the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., with 35 workers on the job and both mills in operation on a cleaning out and tuning up run, regular milling operation to start Jan. 3. The plant's capacity is 3,000 barrels of rough rice in a 24-hour day.

Adair-Morton Grain Co.
Wichita, Kansas
WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

The Stickell Sales Corp., grain firm of Hagerstown, Md., has opened an office in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore. —R. C. N.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Former President Calvin Coolidge, all business on the Chamber of Commerce was stopped at 12 o'clock noon, Jan. 7.—R. C. N.

Wheat exports from Baltimore during the year 1932 amounted to 6,800,000 bus., practically all Farm Board wheat. This compares with 9,150,000 bus. exported in 1931.—R. C. N.

Because his private affairs did not permit H. D. Eidman to give the required time to the duties of director of the Chamber of Commerce, he requested that his name be recalled from the regular ticket nominated for directors.—R. C. N.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore has practically exhausted the Federal funds allotted to it for granting extensions on installments on overdue first farm mortgages. All told, 10,839 loans are being carried, the principal of which amounts to $29,284,937.—R. C. N.

Wm. E. Harris, for many years engaged in the grain brokerage business in Baltimore, celebrated his golden wedding anniversary Dec. 28 at his home near Ellicott City, Md. His friends in the grain trade presented Mr. and Mrs. Harris with a dozen gold-trimmed dinner plates.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Saint Louis, Mich.—Kenneth Wilson has started the manufacture of a breakfast food made from wheat.

Bellevue, Mich.—Allen Havens has installed a new midget sheller furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Schoolcraft, Mich.—F. L. Gill recently bot a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator for his feed mill.

Dowagiac, Mich.—Dowagiac Farmers Co-op. Ass'n (an old established company), incorporated; to deal in grain, beans, seeds and hay.

Saginaw, Mich.—The mid-winter meeting of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n will be held in this city on Jan. 18, at the Hotel Bancroft. It will be a one-day session, with luucheon at noon.

Pickford, Mich.—The Pickford Roller Mills, F. J. Smith owner, burned in a $40,000 fire that started in the furnace room of the Telephone Co.'s building Dec. 26; loss to mills, $25,000; insurance, $5,000.

Adrian, Mich.—Louis A. White, sec'y-treas. of the Cutler-Dickerson Co., grain and hay firm of this city, died Dec. 4 from heart trouble and a complication of diseases. His widow and daughter survive him.

Climax, Mich.—The Climax Milling Co.'s elevator was visited by thieves, during the night of Dec. 28, who gained entrance by pulling the staples in the north door of the elevator, and then carried the safe a short distance up the track and blew it open, using sacks of grain to muffle the sound. Nothing of any value to the thieves was found in the safe, which was ruined completely.

Charlotte, Mich.—Launcelot Henry Shepherd, known to everyone as Henry Shepherd, head of the L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co., died at his home in this city on Dec. 27, after a brief illness, at the age of 77 years. Mr. Shepherd was one of the oldest business men in this city, and was known for his high business ethics and his interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the community. He is survived by his widow and one son by a former marriage.

Plainwell, Mich.—Lloyd E. Smith & Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the Nov. 23 Journals, has purchased the good will and trade names of the J. F. Eesley Milling Co. (whose plant burned last June), the purchase including none of the real estate, equipment or accounts of the firm. The Smith Co. has leased the warehouse and offices of the Eesley Co. and has taken over the contract with the Chelsea Milling Co. The Smith Co. will buy, sell and distribute grain, feeds, foods and flour and will manufacture feed, meal and flour with the authority to act as brokers' and manufacturers' agents. Branches are located at Cedar Springs, Traverse City, and Lewiston, Me.

MINNESOTA

Ortonville, Minn.—The Ortonville Elvtr. & Milling Co. recently renewed its articles of incorporation for 30 years.

Ruthton, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a Speed King Magnetic Separator ahead of its feed mill.

Webster, Minn.—Ole Dockin, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned recently and went to Wagner, S. D.

Littlefork, Minn.—Breakfast foods are now being manufactured by the Littlefork Exchange, which operates an elevator at this point.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota will hold its convention at the West Hotel, this city, Feb. 21, 22 and 23.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—The Penrose Elvtr. Co. has installed an "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator ahead of its feed grinder to catch tramp iron.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—Jacob Niessen, manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator here, died recently at his home after a long illness, at the age of 60 years.

Rush City, Minn.—The Amber Milling Co. will reduce repair expense on its screenings grinder, having recently installed a Jacobson "Economy" Magnetic Separator.

Luverne, Minn.—Lyle Maloney has succeeded Percy King, resigned, as manager of the elevator of Agnes Maloney & Co. Mr. King will give his attention to his farming interests.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—Securities valued at $60,000, the property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of this place, from which they were stolen last October, were found recently near Austin, Minn., in the woods.

Springfield, Minn.—The death of Henry Bindixen, one of the founders of the Springfield Milling Co., which operates a line of six elevators, occurred at his home on Nov. 28. He was 78 years of age.

Benson, Minn.—The Benson Market Co. recently put a flour mill into operation in connection with its other business. The new mill runs at night and the feed mill operates during the day. Vern Richards is manager.

Minnesota Falls (Granite Falls p. o.), Minn.—Mail addressed to D. R. Wagner & Co. is returned marked "Unknown," altho it was recently reported that the firm's office and equipment was damaged by fire in December.

Anoka, Minn.—The Lincoln Mill is being dismantled by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., which is installing some of the machinery from it in the old "A" Mill at Minneapolis. The capacity of the Lincoln Mill was 1,600 barrels per day.

New Ulm, Minn.—The New Ulm Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office was entered by thieves during the night of Dec. 17 for the fourth time in 13 months. Altho not successful in opening the safe, the burglars wrecked it in trying to open it.

Dotson (Springfield p. o.), Minn.—The Dotson Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s recent petition for dissolution of the corporation and appointment of a receiver has been granted. Last July the company was reported as going out of business and in August as having sold its elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A new 2,500-barrel semolina unit is being created at the old "A" Mill by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., which is dismantling the Palisade Mill of this city, transferring the equipment, together with some from the Anoka mill, to the "A" Mill. The Palisade mill, a durum plant, had a capacity of 1,600 barrels.

Russell, Minn.—The Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co., it is reported, suspended buying grain during the third week of December at the request of the grain commission house in Minneapolis, because of credit difficulties the commission firm was having. The elevator will confine itself to grinding feed and selling coal until grain is bot again.

Minnesota Falls (Granite Falls p. o.), Minn.—The interior of office and power house of the Greenwald Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by fire on Dec. 14. The elevator is owned by Fred Zieske, of Greenwald. The manager's brother brot in a can of gasoline from which he intended to fill the tank in base engine. In some unaccountable manner the gasoline in the can took fire and exploded before it could be removed from the building. Quick work with available inside fire fighting apparatus saved the plant from total loss.

Nelson, Minn.—Arthur Johnson, manager of Johnson Bros. Grain & Feed Co., is the proud father of twin boys that arrived late last month.

Grove City, Minn.—Marcus Roselle, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is now at Spicer, where he is running a fur farm.

MISSOURI

Hannibal, Mo.—Mail addressed to the Hannibal Milling Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Montgomery City, Mo.—The installation of a diesel engine is under consideration by the Prairie Milling Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fire originating in the electric wiring in the rolled oats department of the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co.'s plant on Dec. 12, caused considerable water damage from the sprinkler system; loss, estimated at $3,500.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The W. S. Nicholson Grain Co., commission, one of the oldest members of the Board of Trade, discontinued business Dec. 31.

The Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n held its annual election Jan. 3, with the following results: Pres., D. B. Tilson (re-elected); first vice-pres., N. C. Campbell; second vice-pres., R. E. Huffine; directors: T. G. Stephenson, F. W. Taylor and B. F. Tyler, for two-year terms, the hold-over directors being G. S. Brubaker, L. M. Faris and W. M. Musterman.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade election held Jan. 3 resulted as follows: Pres., J. S. Hart; first vice-pres., W. W. Marshall; second vice-pres., H. A. Merrill; directors: R. A. Jeanneret, Oscar T. Cook, W. J. Mensendieck, O. A. Severance, S. B. Gregg and H. J. Smith. Arbitration com'ite: B. J. O'Dowd, L. W. Sanford, E. C. Meservey, R. H. Sturtevant, E. M. Jolley. The new officers will be installed Jan. 12. New directors of the Grain Clearing Co. were elected as follows: F. C. Vincent and H. A. Fowler, two years; J. N. Russell, one year. These and the two holdover directors, H. C. Gamage and W. J. Mensendieck, choose their own officers.

J. E. Musgrave, former vice-pres. of the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., reported in the Journals last number as having filed a petition in bankrupcty, is re-organizing the company under the same name and Mr. Musgrave will be pres. Papers have already been filed for incorporation of the new company. Mr. Musgrave has been with the company since its formation in 1921, and had charge of its plant here until 1925, when another plant was opened in Buffalo and he went there to have charge of it. When the Buffalo plant was closed last September, he returned to Kansas City to again be manager of the local plant, the daily capacity of which is about 10 cars of manufactured feed.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Charles Rippin, a former sec'y of the Merchants Exchange, and H. D. Reuther, a miller of Flat River, Mo., have resigned as members of the Exchange.

Charles P. Senter, a member of the Merchants Exchange for many years and pres. of the Senter Commission Co., this city, died Dec. 30. His age was 63 years.

Ed. S. Pfeffer, a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, who operated a milling plant (including an elevator) at Lebanon, Ill., died Dec. 30. The Pfeffer Milling Co. is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in this part of the country.

The following names have been submitted by the nominating com'ite of the Merchants Exchange for officers and directors for the coming year, the election to be held Jan. 11: Pres., Tom K. Martin; first vice-pres., E. C. Dreyer; second vice-pres., Ward Brown; directors: L. M. Baxter, A. H. Beardsley, W. J. Edwards, A. H. Kilz and P. S. Wilson.

MONTANA

Park City, Mont.—The local Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was closed Dec. 15.

Rowena, Mont.—Fire, believed to have been caused by a defective chimney, slightly damaged the roof and one side of the elevator owned by Thomas Iverson and William Eggers reecntly.

Bozeman, Mont.—Construction has started on a $15,000 elevator and feed mill, to be operated as the Bozeman Feed & Grain Co., with H. P. Griffin and W. M. Teslow as managers of the new business.

NEBRASKA

Cedar Creek, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned just before the holidays; loss, $11,000.

Omaha, Neb.—On Dec. 22 the Maney Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its property because of leaking of sprinklers.

Lincoln, Neb.—Charles DeWitt Smith, retired grain dealer, died at his home quite unexpectedly recently, at the age of 82 years.

O'Neill, Neb.—E. D. Leach's elevator burned Dec. 31; loss, $5,000. Mr. Leach was ill at his home with the flu at the time of the fire.

Cozad, Neb.—Mail addressed to Walter A. Cole is returned marked "Moved." Mr. Cole's elevator here burned in November, as reported in the Journals at the time. It was known locally by the old name of the Leflang Elvtr.

Rosemont, Neb.—The elevator here closed by the Rosemont Grain Co. (W. H. Marshall Commission Co., of Kansas City) recently, has been leased by J. Leming and opened for business Jan. 2 under the same management as before, namely Frank Hurd.—Frank Hurd (formerly with Rosemont Grain Co.).

Potter, Neb.—H. L. Challburg, retired farmer and grain dealer, recently elected Democratic state representative, feeling he could not afford traveling expenses, hitch-hiked nearly 400 miles to Lincoln for the legislative session which began the last week of December. The trip was made by two automobile rides in two days.

Vesta, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's building, a two-story frame structure, a barber shop and the old Bank of Vesta Bldg., owned by Clark Solomon and containing grain and feed owned by the Farmers Union, burned a few days before Christmas; total loss, $15,000. The Farmers Union owns an elevator here, at a different location from the building that burned.

Omaha, Neb.—Chauncey Abbott, Jr., a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange for many years and pres. of the Omaha Flour Mills Co., was killed instantly on the evening of Dec. 29 when his car left the highway and plunged into a creek ravine a mile south of Fort Crook. He had phoned his home that he would be delayed getting home as he had a business errand to Plattsmouth. It is believed he fell asleep at the wheel. Mr. Abbott, who was 50 years of age, is survived by his wife, one son and two daughters.

Schuyler, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co., for the past three years lessee of the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.'s plant here, including elevator capacity of 400,000 bus. and a 3,000-barrel mill, closed its business at this point late in December and gave up its lease of the plant. It is reported that the reason for this action is that the grain business for the past two years has not been of sufficient volume to justify the expense of running the plant. Frank Little, manager for the Hord Co. here, has returned to Aurora, where he was located before coming to Schuyler. Only one elevator is operating here at present, the Farmers Grain Co.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The New England Grain Dealers Ass'n met in this city recently and elected the following officers: Pres., W. E. Abel, Ludlow, Vt.; sec'y (re-elected), L. P. Townsend, Springfield, Mass.

Hartford, Conn.—Larger quarters are being occupied by D. Rudin, Inc., the grain, feed and flour firm founded by Daniel Rudin in 1914, which moved from its former quarters on Portland St. to a four-story building at 222-26 Pleasant St. the first of the year.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. L. F. Mills, Inc., recently installed a Jacobson "Speedy" hammer mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—After a siege with sickness, Frank Shonhart, of the Cargill Grain Co., has returned to his desk.

Stratton Grain Company
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Southwestern Wheat and Corn
Operating Stratton Elevator
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.—The death of Frank P. Jobes, who operated a grain warehouse business here for many years, occurred recently.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Two safes in the Rochester Fuel & Feed Co.'s local office were broken into by thieves recently, who secured cash amounting to over $500.

Clifton Springs, N. Y.—The Hugh Cox Flour mill burned during the night of Dec. 19; loss, $9,000; no insurance. Since the death of Mr. Cox several years ago, the mill has been operated by Howard Bloodgood, until last summer, when he closed it. Mrs. Cox owned the building.

Williamson, N. Y.—The plant of the Williamson Feed Co. has been leased by the Farmers Wholesale Co., of Minneapolis, auxiliary of the Commander-Larabee Corp., on a tonnage basis. The company has also arranged to furnish the J. B. Ham Co., of Auburn, Me., operating a chain of feed stores in New England, with its feed requirements.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A new company, known as the General Commodity Corp., Inc., began business Jan. 3 in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. The officers are: Pres. and treas., W. R. Embleton, former manager of the specialties department of the Consolidated Feed & Grain Co., and vice-pres. and sec'y, Otto E. Auerbach, former manager of the grain department of the Consolidated Co., and previous to that connection with the Armour Grain Co. and Pratt & Co. A general feed and trading business will be done by the new firm, both of the members of which are well known to the grain and feed trade.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

The resignation of Joseph McGarrity as a member of the Produce Exchange has been tendered.

Notice of the death of B. Beinecke on Dec. 20 was posted on the Produce Exchange. Mr. Beinecke, who was 86 years of age, retired several years ago.

The annual New Year's party of the Produce Exchange was held on the floor after trading hours Saturday, Dec. 31. Entertainment was furnished by an orchestra, vocal music and entertainers, after which a buffet luncheon was served. Then came the tripping of the light fantastic, which lasted until late in the afternoon.

Alexander T. Blair, manager of the New York office of Logan & Bryan and a member of the Produce Exchange for 32 years, died, as the result of a stroke suffered on the floor of the exchange several weeks previous, in the Broad Street Hospital on Dec. 18. Mr. Blair, who was 71 years of age, is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter.

The amendment to the by-laws of the Produce Exchange, reducing the transfer membership fee from $300 to $100, was recently approved by a majority vote, also three other amendments, including one giving the board of managers power to use capital funds for the purchase and retirement of memberships; one pertaining to buying and selling ethics, and one removing a provision by which one-half of the surplus income of the exchange general account was given over to gratuity purposes.

NORTH DAKOTA

Carrington, N. D.—A Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator now protects the feed grinder in the Local Grain Co.'s feed mill here.

Minot, N. D.—Valker-Christianson Co. reports separating unbelievable amounts of tramp iron from farmers' grist. A Jacobson "Economy" Magnetic Separator does the trick.

Elgin, N. D.—The daily press reports several weeks ago to the effect that a Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. was being organized at this point and that it would erect an elevator are now being branded as untrue.

Starkweather, N. D.—The Starkweather Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is no longer in business. A commission house took over its property and the elevator is being operated at present by the Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis.

Dickinson, N. D.—The Dickinson Farmers Union local is said to have completed negotiations for the Farmers Co-op. Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. More than 200 members of the organization will become shareholders in the enterprise. Fred Eslinger is manager.

OHIO

Osborn, O.—O. B. Armstrong has purchased a Sidney Mixer to be installed in his elevator.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n will hold its convention in this city, at the Waldorf Hotel, Feb. 22 and 23.

Pemberville, O.—The Hobart Bowlus Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the addition of a Sidney Mixer.

Mount Vernon, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co. is now settled in its new location in the old Foundry Bldg., as it is known locally, and is doing a grinding and feed business.

Ada, O.—The Farmers Exchange has been able to pay $1,000 on its new elevator and equipment, replacing the one that burned several months ago. The new house started operation at harvest time.

Columbus, O.—D. J. Schuh, executive sec'y of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, has been appointed chairman of our traffic com'ite by Pres. Brundige. Mr. Schuh is an expert on traffic matters.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Convoy, O.—Fire reported as probably having been caused by tramps dropping a match and setting fire to hay warehouse caused damage of considerable proportions to the property of the Convoy Equity Exchange Co. on Dec. 27. The elevator and some other buildings were saved.

Wilmington, O.—Karl E. Buckley, manager of Buckley Bros. elevator here, was severely burned when his truck skidded, overturned and burst into flames near Waynesville late in December. His face, body and right arm were seared. A motorist picked him up and brot him to Wilmington.

Columbus, O.—The 1933 official directory of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, which includes dealers in grain, feed and field seeds, as well as manufacturers of flour and feed, is just out. The price is $3. Copies may be obtained by addressing Sec'y W. W. Cummings, 1178 E. Broad St.

Cardington, O.—The local mill of the J. J. Curl Co., Inc., (operating elevators here and at Marion), reported in the Dec. 14 Journals as having filed a petition in bankruptcy, was opened for business on Dec. 27, the trustee in bankruptcy, E. R. Barnthouse, having placed Merrill Gates, a former employe, in charge. The mill is open daily to collect accounts and sell feed.

Two local meetings were held by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n during December. The one at Lebanon, Dec. 6, was attended by about 90 grain and feed dealers and millers. The trucking problem and the reduction of railroad and electric power rates were the principal subjects discussed. The meeting at Lancaster was held in conjunction with coal and railroad men, and again the trucking problem was thoroly discussed. It is probable that this subject will be brot to the attention of the state legislature at its next session.

OKLAHOMA

Pryor, Okla.—Andrew Austin, proprietor of a grocery, has erected a new building in which he has installed a feed mill, of the hammer mill type.

Tonkawa, Okla.—A thief entered the office of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Elvtr., by prying up a rear window, and stole the radio during the night of Dec. 23.

Okeene, Okla.—J. A. Abernathy, of Tulia, Tex., has bot the 50-barrel mill at this point operated under the name of the Slemmer Flour Mills by Harry Slemmer for 20 years. Farming interests will occupy Mr. Slemmer's time.

Idabel, Okla.—The Idabel Flour & Feed Co., wholesalers, has been purchased by Frank Wooten, who will operate the firm under his own name. L. G. Herron, former owner of the Idabel Co., will devote his time to his farming interests.

Spiro, Okla.—The Ellis Grist Mill burned at 10 p. m., Dec. 12; buildings and contents a complete loss; no insurance on building or mill fixtures. Dr. A. L. Woods owned the building and Mr. Ellis owned the mill. Dr. Woods plans rebuilding soon and Mr. Ellis will install another mill as soon as the structure is completed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Yakima, Wash.—The Miller Flour Mill was damaged by fire, about noon on Dec. 16, which broke out on the roof near a flue and was thot to have originated in the flue. The loss was fully covered by insurance. Much of the machinery on the fourth floor was damaged by the fire and the roof was badly burned; machinery on the third floor was damaged by water.

Sequim, Wash.—A verdict of $2,500 damages was brot by a jury Dec. 17, in the case of John W. Huntington, a minor, against the Clallam Grain Co. for personal injuries alleged to have been suffered by the child last March when he was struck by one of the company's trucks in the vicinity of the school house, as he was going home from school. The suit was for $50,000 damages.

Tonasket, Wash.—The Tonasket Grain Co., the formation of which was reported in the Dec. 14 Journals, late in December installed machinery for the manufacture of commercial feeds, intending to specialize in dairy feeds, chicken scratch and egg mash. The mill, which has a capacity of about 35 tons a day, is of the hammer type and power is furnished by a 15-h.p. motor. L. H. Stairet, manager of the company, has engaged his brother, L. J. Stairet, of Palouse, to operate the mill, which was started up on Dec. 22.

Seattle, Wash.—Special emergency reduced rates adopted by the Merchants Exchange and the Portland Merchants Exchange recently on grain charges to help meet the emergency among Northwest grain growers became effective Dec. 22. By the new schedule differentials, discounts, dockage and excess moisture charges have been cut in half; the resacking charge has been reduced 1 cent a sack and the charge for cleaning smutty wheat reduced 15c per ton. The former charges, however, did not any more than cover the loss to the broker and miller, but in an effort to aid the wheat grower, dealers, millers and brokers agreed to make the contribution. The schedule is in effect for the balance of the crop year, ending June 30, 1933.—F. K. H.

PORTLAND LETTER

The Triangle Milling Co. has just moved into its new office quarters provided in the building (reported in the Oct. 12 Journals as under construction) recently completed that doubles its grain storage facilities, having a capacity of 1,000 tons of bulk grain.

Millard Meyer, of the Portland Merchants Exchange and of the Portland Grain Exchange, has the sympathy of the trade in the loss of his son, Millard Meyer, Jr., who died Dec. 22 at the Good Samaritan Hospital, following complications due to a ruptured appendix. Two operations failed to save his life.

Jas. J. Paterson, 68 years old, for some years manager of Merchants Exchange, and also connected for a longer period with both the Columbia-Pacific and the Chalmers Shipping companies, and associated with M. H. Hauser in the grain business and later assistant to Frank S. Shull in Pacific Export Flour Co., died at his home here on Dec. 28, after a two-day illness. Mr. Paterson was a native of Scotland.—F. K. H.

After an illness of several months' duration, Abe Cohn, a pioneer grain man of the Pacific Northwest, died in this city Dec. 22. Together with Gay Lombard, Mr. Cohn organized the Pacific Grain Co. in 1905, selling out his interest in 1909 and organizing the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., with which he was associated until his retirement in 1925, when the company was taken over by Strauss & Co., Inc. Mr. Cohn is survived by his widow and one son, Charles.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Application for membership in the Commercial Exchange has been made by J. Tyson Heather, grain dealer of Marydel, Del.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—William N. Gordon, in the grain and feed business in this city for over 40 years, died unexpectedly at his home here Dec. 14. Mr. Gordon, who was 66 years of age, is survived by his widow.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The annual Christmas party of the Commercial Exchange to poor children in nearby districts was celebrated on Dec. 23, about 525 little tots being the guests. Frank J. Montmore, grain and feed broker, impersonated Santa Claus, each child receiving a warm sweater, candy, cake, orange and apples.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mitchell, S. D.—The attrition mill in the plant of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co. is now protected against tramp iron by a Jacobson "Economy" Magnetic Separator.

Marion, S. D.—W. H. Borman contemplates thoroly repainting this spring the elevator he recently bot from the J. T. Scroggs Estate, and which he expects to start operating this month.

SOUTHEAST

Mine Run, Va.—I. W. Talley recently installed a duplex corn cracker.

Burlington, N. C.—The Acme Feed Co. is the recent buyer of a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Tillery, N. C.—The Consumers Milling Co. has recently installed a Jacobson variable speed drag feeder for conveying grains and other feeds to the grinder.

Farmville, Va.—The Farmville Mill, which for 118 years had ground the wheat of farmers, was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin Jan. 4. A mill official, who estimated the loss at about $40,000, said that one-third was covered by insurance.—R. C. N.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—G. P. Rose, Jr., sustained slight damage to his elevator property by windstorm on Dec. 30.

Memphis, Tenn.—Theodore McCourtney, assistant-sec'y of the Merchants Exchange, was married to Miss Florence Eckerly, also of this city, Dec. 31.

Union City, Tenn.—The corn mill of the Nailing Mill & Feed Co. is running day and night. The company recently installed new equipment in its flour mill.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—The Morten Milling Co. has installed a Jacobson "Standard" grinder for pulverizing screenings.

Philpott Switch (not a p. o.), Tex.—On Dec. 21 the elevator of J. W. Philpott was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin.

The Texas truck regulation law has been declared constitutional by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. The decision is published elsewhere in this number.

Galveston, Tex.—Following an attack of the heart, John B. Donegan, manager of the grain department of the Stone Forwarding Co., of this city, died on Dec. 23, at the age of 43 years. Mr. Donegan was the former local representative of the C. B. Fox Grain Co., of New Orleans, La. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and three sons.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

HH BUILDING PRODUCTS ROBERTSON CO BUILDING PRODUCTS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities

ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

WISCONSIN

Beldenville, Wis.—The Junkman Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned early this month.

Auburndale, Wis.—Lawrence and Walter Radlinger, of Marshfield, have bot Gotz Bros.' feed mill here.

DePere, Wis.—The Osen Milling Co. is the recent purchaser of a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Lewis, Wis.—Emil Wiik, formerly associated with the Kammer & Wiik Feed Co., of Ladysmith, Wis., recently severed his connection with that company and established a new feed business for himself at this place.

Cedar Falls (r. d. from Menomonie), Wis.—The Cedar Falls Feed Mill caught fire on Dec. 17, at 11 a. m., burning a small hole in the roof. It was promptly put out by a bucket brigade. An overheated chimney was the cause.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

Robert J. Zinn, Milwaukee-Western Malt Co., has applied for membership in the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Grain afloat at Milwaukee in vessels on winter storage totals 606,515 bu., in the steamer "Michigan," 352,500 bu. corn, and the steamer "S. H. Robbins," 115,000 bu. wheat, and 139,015 bu. rye.

A. L. Flanagan has been appointed as a member of the booster com'ite for the coming membership campaign of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n by Pres. George E. Booth.

The younger—and some of the older—members enjoyed a mild form of New Year's party in the Exchange Room on December 31. An orchestra enlivened the occasion, and there was dancing and a general air of sociability about.

The trading in securities on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange in 1932 amounted to 143,305 shares. The largest volume in any month was in December, when the sales totaled 18,876 shares, and the smallest was in May, with 6,887 shares.

We have purchased a large warehouse here in Milwaukee, which will give us one of the largest floor spaces in Wisconsin for the handling of feeding stuffs. We have installed a mixer also. We will do a jobbing business in feed ingredients.—W. G. Slugg.

The Chas. A. Krause Milling Co. expects to use about 300,000 bus. of corn a month when beer comes back. Before prohibition about 30,000 tons of grits were manufactured annually. The present output is 3,000 tons a year. The chief purpose of corn grits in the manufacture of beer is to keep the bottled beer crystal clear, and to prevent precipitation.

During the visit of H. J. Besley, in charge of Federal grain supervision, several weeks ago, to this city, he met with elevator men and maltsters to discuss grades of barley deliverable on futures contracts. He also conferred with a com'ite appointed by Pres. La Budde, of the Grain & Stock Exchange, on the methods used in inspection and grading of barley.

Milwaukee maltsters have been advised that the United States Tariff Commission has declined to recommend any increase in the import duty on barley malt, and the duty remains at 40c per hundred pounds, the same as provided in the tariff act of 1930. The Canadian tariff on imported barley malt is 75c per hundred pounds. The Tariff Commission states that the United States cost of production exceeds the Canadian costs by 40.6c per hundred pounds.

America to come into line for export must break ten to fifteen cents relative with Winnipeg. But what is "export basis" for which we are told America must stoop? It is no fixed thing, or it would have been reached for, and grasped, long since. The artificiality and lack of real basis at Chicago turns us from "bull" advocacy at this centre. But the determination of the powers that be to continue a policy of isolation—for it amounts to this—denies us the right to assume a relation between Chicago and world markets. Winnipeg "futures" need Federal support, and Liverpool is killed by Ottawa; altogether a pathetic picture, and a sad commentary on the failings of our betters.—*Sanday Grain Review.*

Farm Problems as Analyzed by Organized Grain Trade

A solution of the farm problem by constructive legislation has been worked out by the grain exchanges and the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Ass'n, and has been presented at Washington by Thos. Y. Wickham, chairman of the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, composed of the National Ass'n and the grain exchanges of Buffalo, Chicago, Duluth, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha and St. Louis.

Instead of plunging agriculture and industry deeper into the morass of stabilization, equalization, price fixing, allotment and arbitrary control the grain trade presents a program that will work, and in a few years raise the farmer to a prosperous level without curtailing production, without additional government machinery and without adding to the cost of government.

A complete revision of the tariff structure to make it profitable and possible to the foreign buyer to purchase American crops and pay for them under reciprocal trade agreements is the corner stone of the new policy advocated by the grain men. From their carefully studied survey the following excerpts are taken:

Farm mortgages now represent to a large extent the absorption of capital in payment of operative losses and a further bitter truth is that to perhaps an equally large extent, this class of mortgages have been brought into existence as a result of unsound governmental policies and excessive taxation. It follows, therefore, that there are two phases to farm disaster, and that any effective relief must attack the problem from both angles.

First, there is the accumulated indebtedness in the form of farm mortgages, which represent dissipation of farm capital in the long continued struggle against operative losses.

The second phase is the continued relative low price for farm products, or to put it more accurately the low exchangeability between what the farmer has to sell and what he needs to buy. This is the immediate condition which by reason of its long continuance is responsible for farm mortgages and gradual dissipation of farm capital. It calls for treatment through the adoption of sound policies and their continuation for all time. The relief for the farm mortgage situation calls for action only once, but immediate and drastic. The relief for dislocation between prices for farm products and general commodity prices calls for a permanent program of economic policy and not for irregular, changing and spasmodic efforts to palliate results instead of seeking and curing causes.

The present social crisis is scarcely less dangerous to democracy than was the war crisis, and complete justification exists for national effort to aid in its solution.

Successive tariff Acts, drawn with consideration only for the direct interest of the industrial group, continued to advance rates and bear with increasing weight upon the interests of agriculture.

During this decade the undoing of the farmer was greatly accelerated by vast government expenditures in unsound legislative attempts to overcome the effect without removing the cause. Without the Grain Futures Act of 1922 and the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929 the tariff legislation of this period could not have been so effective as it was in destroying the foreign demand for American grain.

Unwise governmental policy has closed the door to the American farmer's foreign market.

It may be here pointed out that, contrary to general impression, our loss of a market for our wheat is not the result of an increased production through a nationalistic program in importing countries. Actually the world is buying more wheat, but it is coming from our rival surplus producing countries.

Grain Futures Act.—One of the early legislative enactments in the name of farm relief was the Grain Futures Act passed in 1922 during the price slump that followed the war. The theory of it was that Federal regulation of grain exchanges would bring higher prices for grain.

Ignoring entirely the justice or injustice of restraints laid upon a machinery of distribution that functioned not only in America but in every grain producing and grain importing country of the world, the placing of such restraints upon the American market only, laid quick and heavy penalty upon the American price, a penalty that by the natural currents of trade was immediately reflected back to the American farmer.

Averse to having their business contracts revealed to local government officials with all the possibility of such information reaching their competitors, grain merchants of Europe at once transferred their business to Winnipeg or Buenos Aires where they were free of government surveillance and trading limitations. Note the ultimate effect of this effort to help the grain farmer, in the fact that in 1922 when the Act was passed the United Kingdom bought 48 per cent of her wheat supply from the United States, while by 1929 she took only 20 per cent from us.

The grain trade has stood opposed to all legislative enactment intended to cripple the machinery of distribution, and that opposition has been based upon a complete realization that every interference with the world machinery of distribution builded upon centuries of human experience, would react upon agriculture in the shape of narrowed markets and lower prices.

The Agricultural Marketing Act was an attempt to find farm relief through a price setting commodity approach and was the most pretentious effort to reverse the currents of commerce through legislative enactment in all the world's history. The time was propitious for such a trial. Agricultural liquidation from war-time price inflation had been accomplished. It operated in years of serious crop losses, either at home or abroad. When the Farm Board so equipped, with such support, resources and power, starting under such circumstances and meeting such crop developments, has completely failed it seems the inevitable conclusion that all such efforts at legislation must fail.

The Machinery of Distribution.—Every effort to abridge or destroy the use of future contracts adversely affects commodity prices both future and present. Such contracts furnish the method by which the speculator purchasing in anticipation of less plentiful supplies in the future becomes a competitor with buyers for immediate consumption, and secures for the present producer the benefit of future shortage. Even now in December wheat is being dealt in for delivery next July and whatever wheat moves from our shores after next harvest will move because of these and subsequent sales of new crop months. For months a broad open market provided the farmer an opportunity to sell his wheat at whatever price level during that time seemed attractive, and by harvest the same broad, unrestricted market has created a merchant fleet at our docks, and compelled merchants, millers and speculators to compete for supplies.

Any legislative plan adopted, even if of only temporary character to serve while a complete survey is being made, should:

Reach the real problem by bringing farm prices into equilibrium with general commodity prices and thus close the gap that has brought ruin to agriculture.

Repeal the Grain Futures Act, the Agricultural Marketing Act and all other restrictive legislation now placed upon the processes of distribution and leave both agriculture and commerce free to operate under natural conditions and to the mutual profit of each.

The U. S. High Tariff has been very harmful to Canada's trade. The exports of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in October totaled in value $468,290, compared with $5,546,583 in October, 1929, which was the last October before the Hawley-Smoot tariff went into operation in June, 1930, and $29,726,605 in October, 1920, when the Underwood tariff was in operation and before the emergency tariff came into being on May 27, 1921. The export of Canadian wheat to the United States has dropped in the four months ending Oct. 31 from $25,062,289 to $20; cattle, from $10,106,402 to $115,939; wheat flour, from $2,156,785 to $3,651; sheep, from $973,797 to $51; horses, from $238,959 to $46,321; poultry, from $255,631 to $5,272; oats, from $232,424 to $1,299.

Supply Trade

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Schutte Pulverizer Corporation has just been formed to succeed H. D. Schutte, manufacturer of hammer mills and supplies.

Chicago, Ill.—John J. Hartley, western division chief engineer, Link-Belt Co., succumbed to death on Dec. 31, the innocent victim of an assassin's bullets. Mr. Hartley had been connected with Link-Belt's Pershing Road plant for the past 23 years, having entered the company's drafting room as a boy. Following a liberal experience in both the engineering and construction departments, Mr. Hartley also served the company in the capacity of sales engineer, and in 1929 was promoted to the position of chief engineer of its western division.

Chicago, Ill.—The "Made in America" Club, Inc., has been incorporated in Illinois by a group of manufacturers to launch a national campaign to stimulate American business and put some of the jobless back on payrolls. Its purpose is to give work by increasing the sale of products made in America. Also to discourage and stop the sale of inferior foreign-made goods in the U. S. Similar to the "Buy British" movement now under way in England, the idea behind the new plan is that if enough wage-earners purchase American-made and grown products exclusively the depression will have been dealt a death blow.

General Electric Co. has announced a new line of full voltage magnetic switches built to the standards of the Underwriters' Laboratories for industrial control equipment for use in Class I, Group D hazardous locations where inflammable or volatile liquids, gases, or mixtures are stored, manufactured, used or handled. These switches are weatherproof as well as being suitable for use in corrosive atmospheres. For use in connection with these switches, a push button station, also meeting Underwriters' specifications, has been developed for remote control in hazardous locations. This new line of devices supplements the similar line of explosion-proof switches which have air-break contacts.

Possibly the best basis for trying to judge the immediate future is the recent tendencies of the past. For that purpose I know of no better index than the use of electricity thruout the United States. This index is the quickest reflection of business activity because when a manufacturer gets an order he starts a motor to run his machinery and turn out the order, and in the household the increased use of light and appliances may be a reflection of a little more employment or, at all events, better psychology. Another excellent index of business activities is freight carloadings. When an order is completed and shipped, it is immediately reflected in carloadings.—Gerard Swope, Pres., General Electric Co.

An Improved Disc Grain Separator.

An Efficient Separator of Large Capacity

One of the most interesting machines installed in the rehabilitated Kansas-Missouri Elevator at Kansas City is the Big 5 Carter Disc Separator, product of the Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co., illustrated herewith. This machine provides the unusual combination of large capacity and precision in grain cleaning. It is enlightening to many elevator operators who have thought of the Carter Disc Separator as only a small capacity comparatively slow machine for use in flour mills to learn that this machine on some classes of grain will handle as much as 2,000 bushels per hour.

Another interesting feature of this machine is that it carries its own scalper so it can take the grain as it comes from the cars without first going over other cleaning machines. This type of Disc Separator is commonly used for removing from wheat all foreign material longer than wheat such as oats, goat grass, weed stems, and barley, and for removing from oats all the weed seeds, wheat, etc., as well as some of the short oats. It is also used by dealers specializing in the preparation of choice oats for seeding purposes and so-called race horse oats.

The excellent mechanical features of this Big 5 type includes all steel construction, ball bearings and smooth rotary motion, and it is equipped with a suction fan which removes all dust from the machine.

Elevators over the entire continent have been applying this Big 5 Disc Separator to profitable use, there being numerous installations at Pacific Coast terminals from Prince Rupert to San Francisco and along the eastern seaboard as well as a large number installed at the Canadian and U. S. lake ports.

Condemns Single Partition Grain Trier

By J. F. Shanley,
Chief Grain Inspector, San Antonio, Tex.

Some years ago I was doing the sampling with a trier having one partition between the openings. I found that this type was difficult to empty on the cloth without shaking it endwise; however I managed to get along with it but later a sampler was engaged to do this work. On one occasion I sent the sampler to take samples of a car of milo and a car of wheat. Thru habit, I always glance at a handful of a sample before splitting and the sample of wheat showed a milo mixture and questioning revealed that the milo had been sampled first.

I went to the car of wheat personally and there was no milo present, indicating that the sampler carried the milo in the trier. To overcome this danger in sampling I immediately had the double partition soldered in the trier by a tinsmith; since then I have been able to purchase the double partition trier, under the name of "Government Special No. 30 Trier."

Had the two cars, in the instance stated above, both been wheat, and one been of inferior quality or badly heat damaged, considerable loss would have unjustly fallen on the shipper of the good car. The very danger that such is likely to occur is in my opinion sufficient to condemn the use of the single partition trier for official sampling.

The price of grains has been depressed, and the volume of trade on the grain exchanges has dried up because of the tax of 5 cents on each $100 commodity future sale, asserts Pres. Peter B. Carey, of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Field Seeds

Petersburg, Fla.—The B. & W. Seed Co. has enlarged its quarters and increased its line of stocks.

Fremont, Neb.—The plant of the Western Seed & Irrigation Co. here was destroyed by fire Jan. 3.

Columbus, Ind.—Archie B. Spurgin has liquidated his business and discontinued his seed establishment.

Louisville, Ky.—John R. Watts & Son have discontinued the seed jobbing business and turned their attention to other lines.

Ames, Ia.—To reduce the amount of tax money spent for seed testing service the Iowa State College has initiated a charge of 25 cents per sample for laboratory testing.

Rockford, Ill.—P. E. Courtney of the Northern Illinois Finance Corp. has been appointed receiver for H. W. Buckbee, Inc., local seed firm. The business is being continued.

Fargo, N. D.—The annual meeting of the North Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n will be held at 2 p. m., Jan. 19, in the Agricultural Building, State College, here.—H. A. Brown, pres.

Cincinnati, O.—A fireman received a contused back when he fell as he was entering the basement of the Manthey Seed Co. plant to fight a $30,000 fire, that destroyed $15,000 worth of seed stocks.

Fargo, N. D.—The annual crop improvement school is scheduled to be held Jan. 18-20 at the Agricultural College. Discussions will center on forage crops, spring wheat and durum, and barley.

Many of the seed and feed loans made by the Department of Agriculture last spring from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corp., due on Nov. 30, have been extended to Nov. 30, 1933, at 5½% interest, due to the low prices of farm commodities.

Minot, N. D.—The annual North Dakota State Seed Show will be held here Feb. 15-17. A. W. Aamodt of this city is sec'y of the show. There are no entry fees. A seed school and crop improvement program will be conducted in the afternoons while the show is running.

Elgin, Ore.—Bernal Hug, alfalfa grower, appears to have a monopoly on Ladak alfalfa seed in the west in commercial quantities. He harvested between 1,000 and 1,500 lbs. this season. Normally seed supplies of this drought-resistant variety come from Montana, where grasshoppers and unfavorable conditions reduced the seed crop to the vanishing point this year.—F. K. H.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WAMEGO, KAN.
Wamego Seed & Elev. Co., alfalfa & seed corn.

Hybrid Corn Makes High Yields

Hybrid corn entries again led open-pollinated varieties by a large margin in the Iowa Corn Yield Test conducted by the Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers' Ass'n.

The average increase in yield of the hybrids over the open-pollinated varieties varied from less than 1 bu. in southeastern Iowa to more than 10 bus. in the western part of the state.

In all but one district a hybrid had the highest yield of any of the entries. This is a higher proportion than has resulted in past years.

There were 483 entries in this year's test. Of these, 159 were open-pollinated and the rest were hybrids.

The final results of the yield test will be announced at the Iowa Corn & Small Grain Show to be held at Ames, Iowa, Feb. 6 to 11.

Uncle Sam's Money in the Seed Business

A prominent middle-western seedsman, considering what has happened to taxpayers' money whenever the government has engaged in business, believes the government should refuse to set up and finance any institutions for the purpose of furnishing added competition for the taxpayer. He says:

The entry of the Farmers National Grain Corp. into the agricultural seed business has not added either needed facilities or intelligence to the seed industry. The only excuse we can see for this activity is that there is still some of Uncle Sam's money on tap to be used to harass legitimate merchants in an industry which is already overcrowded.

When agriculture can divorce itself from the horde of professional farmers' friends there will be real cause for rejoicing.

Sell Pure Malting Barley Seed

It is evident from the amount of interest and inquiry being displayed in barley by farmers all over the grain producing region, that they intend to increase the acreage planted to this crop. Presumably this is being done in anticipation of an increased demand for malting barley.

According to reliable figures compiled by the maltsters we are gradually approaching at the present time even under the prohibition regime, the "pre-war Volstead" consumption of barley for malting purposes. Figures show that before the 18th Amendment was enacted, approximately 60,000,000 bus. of our nation's barley crop was used for malting purposes. Immediately after the passage of the Volstead Act the consumption of malting barley dropped to a very small figure but within the last few years has been increased until it is now again approximately 31,000,000 bus.

For such increases in barley production as are made, clean, high quality seed of acceptable malting varieties should be selected. Neighbors or groups who are marketing at the same point will do well to use the same variety, so that carload lots may be assembled all of the same variety, as well as without the danger of varietal admixtures. Malting interests cannot advantageously use mixed barleys.

Kaw, a New Alfalfa

The name Kaw has been suggested for a strain of alfalfa idenitfied as Provence F. P. I. No. 34886, found in Kansas and Nebraska.

Tests by experiment stations indicate it possesses superior resistance to bacterial wilt and low temperature, although it yields slightly less than some other varieties. Authorities believe the variety originated from Turkestan, which is known to have marked ability to resist bacterial wilt, and is imported under a purple-red stain now permitted by the Department of Agriculture. How the burocrats delight in regulating merchants.

More Bungling by the Burocrats

By S. G. Courteen

The present government seems to want to interfere, hurt and retard trade, rather than lend a helping hand. Recently members of the seed trade endeavored to have the Federal government, through its Bureau of Plant Industry, modify the staining requirements at present in force, pertaining to Turkestan alfalfa.

This seed over a great number of years has been found highly adapted to a very large territory in the northwestern States. The requirements were that the seed was to be stained 10% red, when the matter was taken up with the Bureau, of which Wm. A. Taylor is the chief.

Mr. Taylor's public hearing was held Nov. 28th, at which time documentary evidence was introduced, together with personal appearance of various people interested. After giving the matter a so-called public hearing, the Department was sufficiently magnanimous to change the staining requirements from 10% red to 10% purple-red (can you beat it?), because they found this seed was not generally adaptable for sowing in the United States. Seed from Turkestan is not adapted to our southern and southwestern States.

Alfalfa produced in southern and southwestern States usually sells for one-half the price of northwestern seed. Today's values of southern seed at southern points is somewhere between 7½ and 8½c f.o.b. point of origin. At present the duty alone on Turkestan seed is 8c per pound.

A great scarcity of northwestern grown alfalfa exists this season, and an official of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture a short time ago stated he hoped for a good sized importation of Turkestan alfalfa, that it was badly needed in his state and he would like to see it come in.

There is as much sense, rhyme or reason to the argument the government officials use in saying that Turkestan alfalfa is not adapted for general planting in the United States, as there would be in stating that cotton is not suitable for general planting in the United States.

This is a prime example of the arrogance and disregard by the Department officials of the recommendations of seed merchants of the northwest. They undoubtedly think they have lifetime positions and that they themselves are embryo Mussolinis.

Even after its December sales the Grain Stabilization Corporation has 800,000 of its 1,050,000 bags of Brazilian coffee.

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Farm Seed Group Expects Good Spring Trade

Eighty delegates attended the annual mid-winter meeting of the Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, held in the Rose room of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 9.

Feeling manifested by the trade expects a moderately good spring business on field and grass seeds. This will be done on a cash basis. From somewhere cash for seeds is always obtained. Sometimes it comes from the old sock or from tin cans that have been buried away on the farm. But where this is an exhausted source reliable farmers will still be able to get money for seeds from government loans if from nowhere else.

C. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, chairman of the group, who presided, said in his annual address:

FOLLOW SOUND BUSINESS PRACTICE

During these serious times, we must all reserve an air of detachment, a kind of philosophic aloofness from the universal mess and muddle. We must have and maintain the attitude that is based on the homely old principle, that the best way to build the New Jerusalem is for every one to begin by laying his foundations in his own home, by attending to his own business and making the best of circumstances. Our flag is still flying high, our hopes undaunted, our faith in the state of our industry undiminished. The great thing is that we are alive, as we have never been before, to the need of concerted action, personal initiative and skillful propaganda; and the talk of disaster, in which we do sometimes engage, is actually the measure of our determination to avoid it. The courageous efforts that are being made by all hands to get back into the windstream are inspiring evidence that the men who have suffered most by the ill fortune of recent years have the stuff in them to wrest victory out of defeat and success out of failure.

What are we doing as an industry to improve our condition or to maintain our present position? What are we leaving undone? Probably there are some men in this room who have constructive ideas as to what the industry should be doing.

Cut-throat prices are being made in most industries, and there are just as many cut-throat prices being made in the seed industry as in any other. All good things come to an end, as will cut-throat prices. I think it is pretty generally recognized that the bulk of the seed sold since the movement of the new crop has been priced on such a basis so that the seller will not get his cost of operating when thru with the business. This means heavy inroads into capital and such methods of procedure cannot in the nature of things last long. Maybe it is necessary to go thru such a process in the evolution of the seed industry, but I don't think so.

Agricultural seed prices are so extremely low that regardless of the buyer's financial condition, we seedsmen are perfectly justified in expecting the buyer to pay prices sufficient to at least cover operating costs. I am of the opinion that the difference between a profit and loss to the seedsman, when passed on to the buyer, in many cases would not exceed an additional 5c per acre cost of seeding. This would not hurt the buyer and would help the seed industry to carry on and maintain its output, and assure continued employment.

There is a tendency in all lines of business to explain and excuse unsound business policies because of excessive competition. I read the other day that according to financial rating agencies only 3.6% of business failures are due to competition. Lack of capital and incompetence accounts for 71% of all business failures. Surely that is something to think about.

The farm situation was the principal topic of discussion, and it was felt that the only practicable solution was to reduce production to meet consumption, seeding the marginal land to grass and legumes for pasture and hay. Those present expressed favor of the plan advocated by Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill., who said:

FREE IDLE LANDS OF TAXES

The best farm relief plan yet brought forward would curtail crop acreage by exempting idle farm lands from taxation. It is practical, and has received the endorsement of farmers and business men all over the country. But for the pressure of taxes farmers would take marginal lands out of production.

Illinois alone has 4,000,000 acres of hilly, eroded, or otherwise unproductive land which could be reforested. Thousands of acres of farm land also would be taken out of production if the tax burden were lifted.

Even with reductions being made by local taxing bodies of 10 to 22 per cent the tax bills of farmers are their largest cash outlay of the year. Taxes have forced marginal lands into cultivation.

If idle land were sowed to grass seeds, clover, alfalfa or legumes the land's value would be built up and when it was called into production it would raise profitable crops.

A luncheon was held at noon for all delegates where discussions of the day were continued in private conversation.

Arrangements were made for the Farm Seed Group to hold its annual convention on June 26, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, the day before the 3-day convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at the same place.

C. C. Massie, Minneapolis
Chairman of the Farm Seed Group

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Among the imports of forage plant seeds as reported by the Buro of Plant Industry, during December and the 6 months ended December, has been the following, in lbs.:

Kind of Seed	December 1932	December 1931	July 1, 1932 to Dec. 31, 1932	July 1, 1931 to Dec. 31, 1931
Alfalfa	.....	.....	5,200	.....
Bluegrass, Can.	1,100	127,400	8,300	140,200
Clover, crims'n	5,500	.....	667,800	1,831,200
Clover, white.	311,900	95,100	942,900	158,100
Mixt'res, clover	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Mixt'res, grass	.....	200	300	200
Orchard grass	.....	.....	1,700	.....
Rape, winter..	1,289,700	997,800	3,421,800	2,049,500
Ryegrass, Eng.	105,500	109,300	225,500	335,100
Ryegrass, Ital.	.....	3,400	13,900	51,000
Timothy	.....	.....	100	.....
Vetch, hairy..	21,800	43,900	1,617,200	1,960,100
Vetch, spring.	.....	55,000	.....	201,500
Vetch, Hung'n	.....	.....	.....	200
NOT SUBJECT TO THE FEDERAL SEED ACT				
Bentgrass	6,900	19,300	31,800	195,200
Dog's-tail crested	6,600	1,100	8,900	7,700
Fescue, chew'g	15,400	17,800	386,200	636,500
Fescue, other.	46,000	41,500	106,100	342,100
Grass, rescue.	2,200	1,500	3,700	4,700
Grass, rough-stalked meadow	58,300	87,500	89,400	244,600
Trefoil, yellow	.....	.....	8,400	1,200

Farmers Not Asking for Allotment

Hundreds of letters from farmers in his district have been received by Representative William Nelson of Missouri, who is a member of the com'ite on agriculture, and not one asks for the domestic allotment plan. Mr. Nelson said, Jan. 6:

This bill would hurt the farmer more than that ignoble experiment, the farm board. But for the farm marketing act and the antics of the farm board, the farmer would be much better off today. So far as hogs go, this bill is impossible. As a whole, this coercive co-operative bill carries so much of bureaucracy that it approaches the Russian plan. I have received more than 1,000 letters from Missouri, and only two favor it.

What is the Missouri farmer, who happens to find he sold as many pounds of hogs this year as last, going to say when he is arrested for violating the provisions of this act? The bill is unworkable, impossible and will complete the ruin of agriculture if enacted into law.

Forecast for 1933—WET

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Staining Requirements on Turkestan Alfalfa Imports Modified

Turkestan alfalfa seed staining requirements have been modified by the Department of Agriculture, effective Mar. 27, this year. Imports will be stained a purple-red to distinguish this seed from seed of unknown origin or from seed unadapted to agricultural use.

Turkestan alfalfa is resistant to bacterial wilt and is of agricultural value in the west-central part of the Mississippi Valley and the Intermountain region affected by this disease.

Evidence fails to indicate Turkestan alfalfa has any value in Eastern, Southern, or Pacific Coast regions. Heretofore it has been admitted only when 10% of the seed in the container was stained red. As it thrives better than other varieties in the northwest farmers will continue to use it.

Take Seed Sample with Care

In order to secure a good seed test a sample large enough to be representative of the entire lot of seed from which it is taken must be submitted for examination, according to R. H. Porter, in charge of the seed testing laboratory at Iowa State College.

Mr. Porter suggests that at least a teacupful of alfalfa, red clover or sweet clover seed and a half cupful of alsike, white clover or timothy be furnished when sending seed to the college laboratory for a test. At least 1 pound of oats, barley, wheat or rye should be furnished. Six kernels from each of 100 ears of corn picked at random is the desired amount of seed corn.

In taking samples of seed from sacks, Mr. Porter recommends that a seed sampler be used, but if not available a handful may be taken from the top, middle and bottom of several sacks. This seed is then mixed and the required amount sent in to the seed testing laboratory.

When the seed sample is received at the laboratory, it is thoroughly mixed and divided into lots which can be used in testing. After numerous operations and tests the seed is divided into four parts: (1) The pure seed; (2) other crop seed; (3) material such as dirt, chaff, straw and stone; and (4) weed seed.

These several parts are then weighed and a quantity of each calculated on a percentage basis. The amount of impurities, including weed seeds, the germination and vigor of the seed and presence or absence of disease are determined in the tests.

Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in bushels, except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	121,000	235,000	.....	5,000
Duluth	267,149	67,579	9	253,200
Fort William	39,968	83,761	98	55,328
Minneapolis	167,950	263,600	199,860	64,740
Superior	28,381	5,024	.....	1,071
KAFIR AND MILO				
Galveston	.....	.....	.....	146,871
Hutchinson	28,600	114,400	.....	.....
Kansas City	127,400	75,900	98,000	69,000
Los Angeles	32,805	44,323	.....	.....
New Orleans	.....	1,400	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Fort Worth	.....	16,800	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,150	.....	.....	.....
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Fort Worth	11,340	200,200	32,200	26,600
New Orleans	2,800	.....	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	801,000	1,505,000	345,000	618,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	218,340	.....	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	759,000	2,642,000	774,000	3,065,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	.....	99,000	25,490	.....

Clover and Grass Seed Production in Canada

Estimates of clover and grass seed production in Canada during 1932 are reported as follows:

Red Clover—The 1932 crop of seed is only about 50% of that of 1931, or about 2,000,000 pounds. The largest decreases are reported from eastern Ontario and Quebec, where this seed crop was almost a failure this year. In central, western and northwestern Ontario the total yields are expected to be about equal to those of last year. An average crop amounting to about 100,000 pounds is reported from British Columbia. The average quality of the seed threshed thus far is good.

Alsike—The total yield of this seed in Ontario, where the bulk of the crop is produced, is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds as against 3,600,000 pounds in 1931 and 4,500,000 pounds in 1930. The acreage of this seed has been reduced owing to doubtful markets. The quality of the seed is said to be much better than for some years. Some 350,000 pounds are expected also in northwestern Ontario, mainly in the Oxdrift district, and about 40,000 pounds in British Columbia.

Alfalfa—There was a large decrease in the production of alfalfa seed this year. The total yield is estimated at 700,000 pounds as against the 4,000,000 pounds produced in 1931. A failure to set seed in Ontario where most of it is usually grown is given as the reason. The alfalfa seed crop in southern Alberta was also much less than in 1931, only 15,000 to 20,000 pounds being reported from the Brooks district as against more than 200,000 pounds in 1931. A substantial production of 40,000 pounds is reported from Lytton, B. C. The general quality of the seed is believed to be good and there is practically no carry-over in eastern Canada.

Sweet Clover—Ample quantities of good quality seed were produced this year. There was also a large carry-over from last year.

Timothy—There was a general increase in the production of timothy seed in 1932 due to the promising conditions in the home market. The production, for commerce, is at least 1,500,000 pounds in Quebec; 1,000,000 pounds in Ontario; 450,000 pounds in Alberta and 200,000 pounds in the other provinces. These figures do not include timothy seed grown in small quantity by farmers for their own use or in mixtures and this additional amount will be quite large.

Low Grade North Dakota Alfalfa Not to Be Certified

The "yellow tag" grade for registered alfalfa seed has been dropped and its use will be discontined beginning next July. North Dakota will comply with this regulation in conformity with the decision made Dec. 1st by the International Crop Improvement Ass'n in annual conference. This organization establishes the standards which are adopted by the various states in the certification of field seeds.

This move was made by the International Ass'n principally because of the dissatisfaction resulting from such seed in the central states where it is used. This classification really is not a grade, but has served as a "catch-all" grade for any seed which was too poor in quality to go into the two regular grades.

Yellow tag seed has never been a credit to the certified seed business and naturally has proved somewhat of a handicap to registered alfalfa seed, in a competitive way. Except for the fact that it was certified to be of true origin as to variety, it was of considerably lower grade and quality than almost any of the common lots of ordinary alfalfa seed which the commercial trade offers in competition to the registered seed business.

The two grades of alfalfa remaining as the standards for distribution of registered seed can be described briefly as follows:

Fancy Grade—(Blue Tag). Purity, 99.50%. Sound, plump, bright seed. Not more than 1-32 of 1% sweet clover. No prohibited weed seeds in representative samples.

Choice Grade — (Red Tag). Purity, 99%. Sound, plump seed. Not more than 1-16 of 1% of sweet clover. No prohibited weed seeds in representative samples unless listed on tag. (No noxious perennials, but noxious annuals: French weed, mustard, dodder, if not more than 9 per lb.)

Prohibited weed seeds are the six following noxious weeds: Quackgrass, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, dodder, leafy spurge, field bindweed; also French weed, mustard and Russian knapweed.

A tolerance of 1-2 of 1% inert matter not materially affecting appearance is permitted.

For local distribution of high quality foundation seed stock, North Dakota has an Extra Fancy Grade, which is put out under a purple tag. Such seed must have a purity of 99.50%, with a tolerance of 1-2 of 1% inert matter not materially affecting the appearance of the seed. It must have a germination of 90%, including hard seed, and must be sound, plump and bright. No prohibited weed seeds or Sweet Clover seeds are permitted in this grade. The color must be 95% bright.

Illinois Finds Wisconsin 38 Is Choice Barley

The choice variety of barley for Illinois, on the basis of yield and quality considerations, is Wisconsin Pedigree 38. Other good varieties include Wisconsin Pedigree 37, Spartan, Glabron, and Velvet. Black Barbless is objectionable because of its color and its tendency to be short-strawed on poor land. These facts have been established by G. H. Dungan and W. L. Burlison in tests to determine valuable varieties of barley in Illinois.

Barley does well as a companion crop in starting clover. It is a good feed grain and under favorable conditions yields more pounds an acre than oats. Owing to the short barley crop in the central northwest in 1931, the price of barley was relatively higher than it was for any other small grain. This focused attention upon barley for 1932, and information as to the adaptation of different varieties such as has been gained in this project was needed to make a wise choice in a variety.

Wisconsin Pedigree 38 headed the list at DeKalb in 1931, followed by Wisconsin Pedigree 37. At Urbana, although Wisconsin Pedigree 38 outyielded Wisconsin Pedigree 37 in 1931, its average yield is still 2 bushels under Wisconsin Pedigree 37. These varieties are the same in every respect, except the plants and kernels of Pedigree 38 are somewhat less variable than those of Pedigree 37. For feeding purposes this difference has no significance, but for special purposes, like malting and pearling, it is important.

At Urbana the highest yielding barley in a single test is Trebi. In the test at DeKalb, Trebi ranks next to the bottom. Trebi is a six-rowed, rough-bearded, white barley. It has a blue, aleurone layer which makes it undesirable for pearling. Trebi is especially adapted to the irrigated lands of the Great Basin. At Urbana, Trebi lodged badly.

The grain of the different varieties of barley grown on the DeKalb and Urbana fields in 1931 was graded for malting purposes. Wisconsin Pedigree 38, Wisconsin Pedigree 37, Velvet, and Wisconsin Pedigree 5 (Oderbrucker type) proved satisfactory for malting, brewing, and food. Black Barbless, Trebi, Spartan, and Glabron are undesirable for malting. Black Barbless is out because of its black color; Trebi is disqualified because the starches of the grain are bluish in color and the proteins are of an objectionable character; Spartan is undesirable because it is a two-rowed type which malting companies are not equipped to handle; and Glabron is not suitable because the kernels have a deep, irregular crease making the grain subject to spoilage when exposed to rain or dew.

The ethyl alcohol supply of this country is now largely produced from blackstrap molasses, cheap by-product of the cane sugar refineries, largely imported. Agricultural colleges want it made from corn and want greater quantities used in gasoline.

Seventy-three cents out of every dollar of commissions on futures trades in commodities goes to the government since imposition of the tax of 5 cents on each $100 trade, says Pres. Peter B. Carey of the Chicago Board of Trade. That is confiscation.

Grain Carriers

Patrick J. Farrell has been elected chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Railway Commission on Dec. 28 heard the Omaha Grain Exchange and millers of the state requesting lower grain rates to the Pacific Coast.

Government operation of water transportation is not in the public interest is the report of the special com'ite on competing transportation of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Dumping shipping services on the world market below cost is the charge by Sir Alan Anderson of the Orient Line, against the United States Government, where taxpayers have given $3,000,000,000 to various shipping lines in 12 years.

Under a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court considering "contract haulers" subject to public regulation in the same fashion as "common carriers," the California legislature is expected to give consideration to control of the trucks.

For the first time in two years loadings of revenue freight by the railroads showed an increase during the week ending Dec. 24. Much of this was due to the increased grain traffic, the loadings of grain and grain products having been 25,370 cars, against 20,514 a year ago.

Chicago, Ill.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, at its meeting Jan. 5, decided to hold the next meeting at Peoria Apr. 6, and re-elected the old officers: general chairman, Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; alternate general chairman, J. E. Bryan, Chicago; general secretary, R. D. Waller, Dubuque, Ia.

La Salle, Ill.—The Corn Belt Barge Line has been incorporated with 10,000 shares of no par stock to engage in the transportaton of freight between Chicago and La Salle. The incorporators are Pres., C. E. Sayler, Ottawa; vice pres., John Hohner, Ottawa; sec'y, S. R. Lewis, Marseilles, and R. E. Peddicord, Marseilles.

A hearing was held Jan. 4 at Springfield before the Illinois Commerce Commission on proposed reduction from 9 cents to 8 cents in rates on Rock Island and Burlington around Wyanet, Ill., to Peoria. The Chicago Board of Trade intervened. Truck competition enters into the question. If this rate is allowed Peoria will then have a ½c advantage to the seaboard and New England territory over Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

The claim that the prosperity of the Mississippi valley, or of any other part of the United States, will be increased by spending large amounts of the taxpayers' money upon rivers and canals is the most complete economic hoax and fraud of modern times. There would be more economic justification for throwing an equivalent amount of money into the St. Lawrence, Mississippi and other rivers and letting it float out into the ocean, because then, at least, the money would not be so spent as to divert a substantal amount of traffic from the railways.—*Railway Age.*

Due to low prevailing prices for corn and hogs the Stock Yards Co., East St. Louis, has cut its charge for corn fed to livestock held in the yards to 50 cents per bu. Vice-Pres. E. F. Bisbee argues the situation justifies a trial of this lower emergency rate.

The House has adopted the Howard resolution "requesting" the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to submit a complete report on the hitherto unpublished loans made by it from its beginning Feb. 2 to July 21, 1932, when the publicity clause of the emergency relief act was enacted.

Kansans Seek Control of Trucks

The P. S. C. in Kansas has prepared a bill for enactment at the present session of the Kansas legislature to control trucks which have so disastrously damaged rail traffic and all forms of dependent business. The bill provides:

It is hereby declared that the business of contract motor carriers is affected with a public interest and that the safety and welfare of the public, the preservation and maintenance of the public highways and the integrity of the regulation of common carriers require the regulation of contract carriers.

The commission is hereby vested with the power and authority, and it is hereby made its duty, to prescribe rules and regulations covering the operation of contract motor carriers in competition with common carriers of this state, and the commission shall prescribe minimum rates, fares and charges to be collected by such contract motor carriers, which shall not be less than the rates prescribed for common carriers for substantially the same service.

Grain dealers in many states are convinced that the trucks that now haul grain from producer to consumer, and include the business of merchandising in their operations, are in need of rigid regulation. The action of the Kansas legislature on this bill will be watched with interest.

I. C. C. Would Repeal Recapture

The Interstate Commerce Commission in its annual report reiterates its recommendation that the recapture of earnings provision of the Transportation Act be repealed for the future and retroactively. The commission states:

Some railroads which in the past have been regarded as financially strong have derived this strength from the fact that they are undercapitalized in comparison with rate-making values of their properties. Other railroads which have been rated as financially weak owe their weakness to corresponding overcapitalization. Excess income, however, is measured under the recapture provisions by a fair return on rate-making value, with the result that our estimates show no recapturable income in the case of some of the strongest railroads financially, whereas they show considerable amounts of such income in the case of other railroads which are much weaker financially.

Furthermore, recapture is a time-consuming and burdensome process, both to the railroads and to the government, and a certain source of litigation which has no terminus which can now be foreseen. And even if substantial funds were recaptured, they offer little hope of relieving the weak-railroad problem, because they do no more than offer to a poor carrier the opportunity to increase its indebtedness.

Freedom for Rail Carriers

The vote of members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was overwhelmingly in favor of removal of the restrictions hampering the railroad companies, in a referendum conducted by the Chamber. Among the propositions approved were:

The existing recapture clause of Section 15a should be retroactively repealed.

The elaborate processes of valuation should cease upon completion of the original valuation of a railroad with the Commission thereafter merely keeping itself informed as to changes in plant.

Regulation of railroads should be reduced to the point where it will be confined to assurance of fair rates and of public safety and will avoid interference with functions belonging to management.

Water transportation as well as highway transportation should be opened to railroads on an equal basis with water and highway carriers.

Railroads should be allowed to establish new rates quickly in order to meet competition from other forms of transportation.

The long-and-short-haul clause should be amended to place upon the railroads responsibility for determining whether proposed rates will be reasonably compensatory for the services performed.

The period within which reparation claims may be filed against railroads for excessive rates and over-charges, and by railroads against shippers for under-charges, should be substantially shortened.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, $3.00; paper, $1.00.

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Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price $2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5¾ inches. Cloth bound. $3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, $20.00.

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Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price $15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, $12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¾x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price $10.00.

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Would Halt Grain Rate Hearings

A motion was filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission Dec. 27 for the dismissal of the entire hearings in the Western grain rate case, Part 7, Docket 17,000, under the Hoch-Smith resolution, by the following: Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, Duluth Board of Trade, Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, Omaha Grain Exchange, St. Joseph Grain Exchange, St. Paul Ass'n of Commerce, Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Quaker Oats Co.

It is argued that the uncertainty as to the outcome of the present investigation is now, during the pendency of this investigation, a deterrent element detrimental to the interest of producers, carriers and shippers. Petitioners further assert that the attendant uncertainty referred to above has had and is having a material adverse effect on the prices received by the producers of grain.

Petitioners respectfully submit that not only will the dismissal of the present proceeding be beneficial in removing this feeling of uncertainty, but it will also have the added effect of creating a more flexible rate structure in permitting the carriers a broader latitude in the exercise of their managerial discretion to cope with the present abnormal conditions, by granting reductions in rates, even though of a temporary character, which they are now prevented from doing, because any voluntary reduction in rates which the carriers might otherwise make might be made the basis for a finding of the reasonableness of said rates for the future, in the present proceeding.

Insurance Notes

"Loss Prevention as Applied to Casualty Insurance Costs," an address by Jas. S. Kemper before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been published in pamphlet form by the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., pointing out what policyholders can do to control rates and reduce their insurance costs.

The "Pelican"

To sample a falling stream of bulk grain and particularly bulk grain being spouted into a boat it is highly desirable that the sample fairly represent the average of the entire cargo of the vessel being loaded. To do this it is necessary to take a complete cross-section of the falling stream at regular intervals of time, and to do so without accumulating an unwieldy bulk as a sample.

For this purpose the U. S. Department of Agriculture prescribes the use of what is known as the "pelican," so named from the resemblance to the big bill of the pelican bird, the bill having angular extension in which to carry fish caught.

The inspector's pelican catches grain instead of fish. It is made small purposely not to catch too much grain as it is passed across the flowing stream.

A rectanglar opening of sheet metal 1¼ inches wide and 17 ins. long has sewed around it a leather bag 5¾ ins. deep on one side, with the other side deeper by the rim being raised to 7 inches. The narrow pocket so formed is riveted at one end to a stick 8 to 10 ft. long, serving as a handle with which to dip into the stream of grain. From the extreme lip to the back of the stick is 18 ins.

The several samples so obtained are mixed together and fractionated to the small sample required for inspection by passing thru the divider known as the Boerner Sampler, found in all grain inspection laboratories.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 25223, Albion Molasses Feed Co. v. C. & N. W. By division 2. Rate, blackstrap molasses, in tank cars, Harvey, La., to Albion, Neb., unreasonable to the extent it exceeded 49 cents. Reparation of $664.41 awarded.

No. 25241, Southland Cottonseed Products Co. v. C. B. & Q. By division 2. Dismissed. Cottonseed cake, North Kansas City, Mo., via Casper, Wyo., to Scottsbluff, Neb., the movement having originated at Taylor, Tex., found to have been undercharged. Complaint alleged the charges were based on an improper weight and inapplicable rate. Commission found that the applicable charges would have been those based on a rate of 46.5 cents on 40,300 pounds. Charges were computed on a rate of 22 cents and a weight of 60,450 pounds.

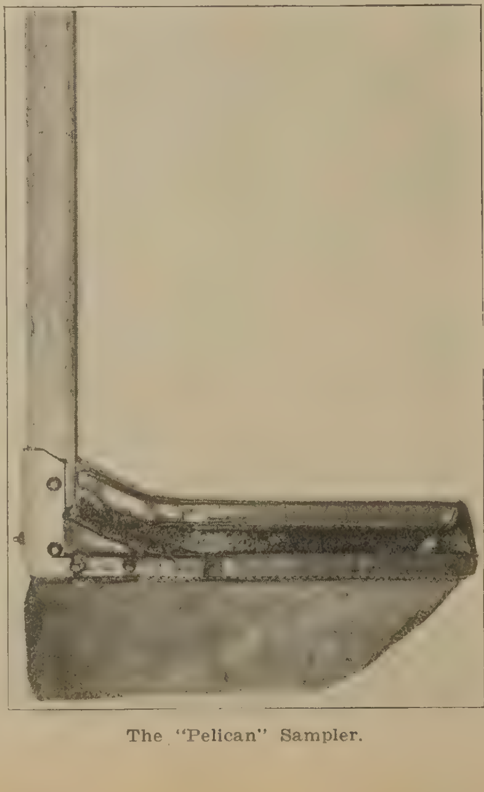
No. 24567, Henry Lichtig & Co. v. M. P. By division 3. Rates, grain and grain products, points in Kansas and Colorado, transited at Kansas City or Lamar, Mo., thence forwarded to points in Kansas and Missouri, inapplicable, except where out-of-line charges would result from the fact that the transit point was not intermediate between point of origin and destination in accordance with the conclusions reached on the identical tariff provision in Nutrena Feed Mills v. M. P., 169 I. C. C. 673, the report in this case saying that a similar conclusion was warranted herein. Reparation awarded. Commissioner Brainerd dissented.

I. and S. No. 3760, grain and grain products—southwest to California. By the Commission. Report written by Commissioner Meyer. Finding of justification as to proposed reduced rates on grain and grain products from Farley, N. M., Mt. Dora, N. M., Clayton, N. M., Amarillo, Tex., and other points in New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma to California and other transcontinental group destinations, resulting from proposed extension of the present group J territory eastward into the present and higher rated group H territory. Proposed cancellation of through rates over the route through Dodge City not justified. The rates from group J are, generally speaking, according to the report, 9 cents lower than from group H. Findings without prejudice to further consideration of this adjustment in the re-opened Hoch-Smith grain case. Order of suspension vacated and proceeding discontinued subject to the understanding that respondents will promptly restore group H rates over the route through Dodge City if desired by interested shippers.

Four lbs. of feed will produce 1 lb. of eggs. Figuring feed at ½ cent per lb. eggs can be produced for 2 cents per lb.

What the Farmer Wants

"What the Farmer Wants" reads a headline. Well, one thing he doesn't want is a lot of fool legislation and farm relief that doesn't relieve the situation. What he does want is a fair price for his products.—*Elwood (Nebr.) Bulletin.*



The "Pelican" Sampler.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. **Price $2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.**

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. **Price $2.50. Weight 2¾ lbs.**

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. **Price, $1.55. Weight 2 lbs.**

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. **Price $4.00. Weight 5 lbs.**

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. **Price $3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.**

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. **Price $3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.**

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. **Price $3.50. Weight 3 lbs.** Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. **Price $5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.**

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Feedstuffs

Galveston, Tex.—A cargo of 4,950 tons of cottonseed products left here for Danish ports on Dec. 20. It was the largest cargo of these products to be loaded in a number of years.

Sacramento, Cal.—The legislative com'ite of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n is considering instituting a feed lien bill in the state legislature, but have temporarily deferred action.

Kansas City, Mo.—A meeting of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n was held at the Kansas City Athletic Club the evening of Jan. 7. Discussions centered on limitation of forward sales to 60 days, and to possible ways for increasing sales of baby chick starting feeds.

Kansas City, Mo.—E. A. Cayce has resigned as sec'y of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, the resignation coinciding with his transfer from the staff of the Purina Mills to managership of the Checkerboard Elevator. H. E. Fouts takes his place as sec'y of the Ass'n.

Tacoma, Wash.—At the annual meeting of Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington here, Feb. 21, addresses will be given by national authorities on feed problems. Among these will be C. W. Sievert, Chicago, T. W. McDevitt, Los Angeles. Governor-elect Clarence Martin of Cheney, and a prominent member of the ass'n, will be among the speakers.—E. K. H.

San Diego, Cal.—William A. Henry, 82, first dean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and co-author of Henry & Morrison's *"Feeds & Feeding,"* the bible of the feed trade, died at his home here Nov. 25. He was one of the pioneers in improvement of animal feeding practices and has born a big influence in developing the feeding methods now commonly used.

Des Moines, Ia.—The December, 1932, survey indicates 654,000 sows farrowing in the six months' period June 1 to Dec. 1, or the same number as in the corresponding period of 1931. The number of pigs per litter from these sows is estimated at an average of six pigs, making the total pig crop for Iowa this fall to be 3,937,000 pigs or slightly more than one per cent more pigs than the total pig crop in the fall of 1931.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Dealers' Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the West Hotel here on Feb. 23. Election of officers will be conducted and action considered on such prominent problems as power rates, portable grinders, and itinerant feed truckers. The meeting is purposely set at the last day of meetings of two organizations of grain dealers, so elevator operators can attend both meetings with one expense.

Pure cane molasses is one of the leading sources of organic iron. This probably accounts for its tonic affect on livestock. Iron purifies and conditions the blood.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton of standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis.		Kansas City.	
	Bran.	Shorts.	Bran.	Shorts.
Dec. 3	9.00	10.10	7.25	8.25
Dec. 10	9.10	10.20	7.35	8.40
Dec. 17	8.75	9.55	7.05	7.85
Dec. 24	8.60	9.25	6.65	7.75
Dec. 31	8.50	9.50	6.95	7.80
Jan. 7	9.20	9.80	7.40	8.05

Iowa Group Reorganized

At a meeting in West Union, Ia., the Iowa Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n was organized to replace the Northeastern Iowa Millers Ass'n.

Officers elected were E. C. Heinmiller, New Hampton, pres.; Ernest Striby, Denver, vice-pres.; A. W. Appleton, Osage, sec'y-treas. Directors are B. Miller, Cedar Falls; Elmer Morris, McIntyre, and Henry West, Fort Atkinson.

January Meeting of New York Dealers

Arrangements have been made for the annual midwinter meeting of the New York Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, Jan. 20.

The first session will be called to order at 10 a. m. A luncheon for all members and visitors has been arranged.

Important problems to be discussed are railroad rates and truck regulation.

Wintering Stock Calves

Alfalfa proved to be worth approximately the same per ton as corn fodder in tests at the Nebraska Experiment station, feeding eight lots of calves averaging 365 lbs. for 150 days.

A ration of corn silage and 1 lb. of cottonseed cake produced 85.7% as much gain as a full feed of shelled corn and alfalfa hay. One lb. of silage produced more gain than a similar amount of ground corn fodder.

A ration of ground corn fodder and 1 lb. of cake produced 89.2% as much gain as silage and cake. As a supplement to corn silage, 1 lb. of cottonseed cake produced 14.3% more gain at 10.2% less cost than 2 lbs. of alfalfa and when fed with ground corn fodder produced 8.1% more gain at 3.3% less cost than 1.9 lbs. of alfalfa.

A limited feed of shelled corn with a full feed of alfalfa hay was the least satisfactory wintering ration. Ground corn fodder produced approximately 85% as much gain as corn silage when supplemented with either 1 lb. of cake or 2 to 3 lbs. of alfalfa, and the cake was more efficent than the alfalfa. Corn fodder produced from 81.9 to 87.8% as many steer day rations as corn silage when supplemented with either cake or alfalfa. Adding ground limestone to a ration of silage and cake slightly increased the gains.

Feed Mills Increase in Number

A gain of 6.5% in the number of feed manufacturing plants is reported by the Buro of the Census for 1931. The number of establishments increased from 750 in 1929 to 799 in 1931.

The volume of production decreased 22.9% in the same period, dropping from 7,353,244 tons in 1929 to 5,670,549 in 1931. The value of all feeds dropped 47.5%. Comparison of production is tabulated (000 omitted) as follows:

Production by Kind

	1931	1929	% decrease
Prepared feeds for animals and fowls, made in all industries, total value	$254,525	$494,516	48.5
Made in the prepared feed industry	$192,599	$366,673	47.5
Made as secondary products in other industries	$61,926	$127,843	51.6
Feeds made chiefly from grain—			
Tons	5,671	7,353	22.9
Value	$176,002	$331,221	46.9
Feeds other than grain, value	$75,589	$155,068	51.3
Alfalfa meal—Tons	184	314	41.4
Value	$2,935	$8,227	64.3

New Contract Planned for Dominion Millfeed

The London Flour Trade Ass'n is working out a suitable form of contract for the importation of mill offals from Canada and Australia, in which trade has increased.

Such offals are now shipped to the United Kingdom under the contracts of the London Corn Trade Ass'n or the London Cattle Food Trade Ass'n, but many importers belong to neither of these and show preference for buying under a contract provided by the Flour Trade Ass'n.

Bone Meal v. Mineral Supplements

For many years manufacturers have been trying to impress livestock men with the importance of mineral supplements in animal feeding. Farmers have been led to believe that the mixing of mineral mixtures is so highly specialized an art that it is out of the question to do it on the farm.

In a test at the Ill. Exp. Sta. the paired method of feeding was used, eight pairs of pigs being fed. Equal amounts of the same feed mixture were fed the two pigs of each pair twice daily in individual feeding crates. To the ration of one pig of each pair there was added enough bonemeal once daily to provide 2 grams of calcium, while the other pig of each pair was given 2 grams of calcium daily in the form of the commercial supplement. The pigs were fed from weights of approximately 70 pounds to final weights of about 175 pounds. At the conclusion of the experiment the pigs were slaughtered and two bones from each carcass analyzed for ash, calcium, phosphorus, dry matter, and fat.

The two supplements were of equal value, as judged by the gains of the pigs. In half the pairs the pig that received bonemeal gained slightly more rapidly than his pair mate that received the commercial supplement, while in the other pairs slightly more rapid gains were made on the commercial supplement ration.

Bones from the pigs fed the commercial supplement were on the average slightly richer in ash, calcium, and phorsphorus than the bones from the pigs fed bonemeal, but the results did not consistently favor the former. Out of the 15 comparisons between pair mates with reference to the ash content of the two different bones analyzed, 9 favored the commercial supplement and 6 favored the bonemeal. Out of 15 comparisons with respect to calcium, 6 favored the commercial supplement and 9 favored the bonemeal. Out of 15 comparisons with reference to phosphorus, 10 favored the commercial supplement and 5 favored the bonemeal. A statistical analysis of the differences between paired pigs indicates that there is no good reason to believe that the commercial supplement was any better in promoting bone calcification.

Eighteen sailing ships have been chartered in South Australia for wheat to Great Britain, besides 6 steamships. The race of the full rigged ships is an annual event. Already 101 steamships have been chartered to carry wheat from Australia this winter.

Feedstuffs Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
*Baltimore	3,252	2,760	....	....
*Boston	695	50	200	100
*Chicago	9,297	15,358	26,956	32,397
*Cincinnati	240	210	....	....
†Kansas City	2,000	1,960	20,560	19,300
†Los Angeles	1,185	2,360	....	....
*Milwaukee	180	360	3,570	4,680
*Minneapolis	1,482	2,902	28,437	31,074
*Peoria	8,120	10,880	9,616	11,856
†San Francisco	132	287	....	....

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Yeast Increased Growth of Chicks

In a series of tests at the Nebraska Experiment Station 2%, 4% and 7% of yeast was added to a basal ration for baby chicks. In a second series 2% and 5% was added.

The addition of yeast to a ration containing at least 75% of cereal products increased the growth rate of chicks. The increase may have been due to the increase in protein level or to the vitamin G content.

Preventing Rickets More Important Than Cure

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is corroborated by the evidence in a study at the University College, Dublin, Irish Free State, where E. J. Sheehy and K. Sheil found that absence of vitamin D caused leg weakness, soft bone, crooked breast and serious distortion of the chest cavity and other organs in chicks.

Chicks which had suffered even a mild attack of rickets were prevented from reaching inherited capacity to fatten or produce eggs.

Chicago Poultry Show Silver Anniversary

The National Poultry Council has arranged for two acres on the Fair Grounds during the Century of Progress here at which it is sponsoring the Century of Progress International Egg Laying Contest, May 1 to Oct. 29.

The Silver Anniversary Exhibit of the annual Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show has been moved up to Oct. 10-22, so World's Fair visitors will have opportunity to see the immense gathering of poultry, pigeons, utility and pet stock that are annually gathered in the Coliseum. This change was made because the Exposition closes Oct. 31.

Harvey C. Wood, sec'y-manager of the Coliseum, is executive manager of the egg laying contest as well.

A Corn Gluten Feed Ration for Laying Hens

While yellow corn contains a good quantity of vitamin "A," which promotes growth and longevity, maintains health and vigor, promotes appetite and digestion, and is essential for normal reproduction, this factor is found in increased quantities in corn gluten feed.

Anheuser-Busch suggests the following rations as economical and satisfactory in feeding for egg production and keeping the flock healthy. They make use of home grown grains, are easy to manufacture, economical to feed, and contain sufficient animal protein to balance the grain raised on the farm.

Formula: 800 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 200 lbs. Meat Scraps, 200 lbs. Dried Milk, 200 lbs. Fish Meal, 600 lbs. Wheat Bran. This will make one ton, averaging 29% crude protein.

For the home grown grain ration, use the following: 800 lbs. Fine Ground Corn, 800 lbs. Fine Ground Oats, 400 lbs. Fine Ground Wheat, or Oats, or Barley; total, 2,000 lbs. This makes one ton averaging 11.5% crude protein.

For a 20% laying mash add equal parts of the supplement and the home grown grains. The combination of these two formulas will average 20% crude protein and give the following mixture, based upon the ton quantity: 400 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 300 lbs. Wheat Bran, 100 lbs. Meat Scraps, 100 lbs. Fish Meal, 100 lbs. Dried Milk, 400 lbs. Ground Corn, 400 lbs. Ground Oats, 400 lbs. Ground Wheat, Oats or Barley.

In the winter season, and when the hens are not on range, add 10% of alfalfa meal.

Where minerals are used make a mixture of: 40 lbs. Steamed Bone Meal, 40 lbs. Ground Limestone, 20 lbs. Salt. Use 2% (or 2 lbs.) of this per 100 lbs. of complete ration.

Poultry Loans

Poultry has been determined to be a satisfactory basis for Regional Agricultural Credit Corp. loans, and the R. A. C. C. will now consider loans to poultrymen, each on its own merits.

To be eligible, a poultryman must be solvent, and must be able to furnish additional security other than baby chicks, such as mature stock and farm equipment. Poultrymen must also be able to show that they have means for feeding chicks to the production stage, either separately or from the proceeds of the loan.—Floyd Oles, mgr., Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington.

Washington Breeding Mash

Washington State College has developed a breeding mash and scratch feed for poultry, and has formulated methods of feeding. The ration is:

W. S. C. Breeding Mash: 300 lbs. Ground yellow corn, 300 lbs. Ground wheat, 300 lbs. Ground oats, 640 lbs. Millrun, 100 lbs. Meat scrap, 100 lbs. Fish meal, 40 lbs. Ground oyster shell or limestone, 200 lbs. Dehydrated alfalfa or high grade alfalfa leaf meal, 20 lbs. Salt, 1% Biologically tested fish oil or its equivalent in concentrated vitamin D supplement.

Breeding Scratch Grain: 200 lbs. Wheat, 100 lbs. Cracked or whole yellow corn.

Grain men should find it profitable to urge their poultry feed customers to push their chicks to early maturity. Early maturity is closely associated with high egg production and high egg producers eat more feed.

Vitamin D is as important to laying birds as to chicks. Experiments have found that this factor increases egg production, makes stronger shells, and improves hatchability. With hatching eggs now being produced feed men find increased argument for the sale of vitamin D bearing fish oils, and feeds which contain them.

Balance in Rations of First Importance

Many feeders believe that quality is the all-important factor in feed formulas and that if a little of a given ingredient is a good thing, a lot is better. Nothing is farther from the truth.

A certain amount of milk, for instance, in a given formula balances the deficiencies of the other ingredients. Twice as much not only will not improve the ration but is quite likely to so upset its balance as to make it a decidedly inefficient feed, in spite of the fact that it costs much more to manufacture.

A certain amount of the right kind of cod liver oil is entirely adequate to do the job expected of it. Twice as much can do no more and adds considerable to the cost of the ration. Too much of this ingredient is quite as detrimental to growth and development as not enough.

The same is true of all the important minerals and of the proteins. The relationship of each to the other, the supplemental effect of one to another, the best source of each, these are qualitative and not quantitative problems.—*Scratch.*

Egg Profits in High Producers

Good poultry men estimate their costs in terms of eggs. Assuming it costs 90 eggs to keep a hen for one year, with eggs averaging 2½ cents each, a 240-egg hen would pay a profit of $3.75. At that figure 20 hens would pay $75 and 200 hens would pay $750. Not bad!

But the trouble is to get a good sized flock of hens that will average 240 eggs each per year. Good breeding will do part of it, but good feeding will do more. Bringing about high production is a big opportunity for the feed man.

Ohio Experiments with Paralysis Control

A type of paralysis affecting the legs and feet of growing chicks claimed the attention of the Ohio experiment station in a series of six experiments with white leghorns. This paralysis was distinctly different than rickets, hock joint disease, and "crazy chicks" disorder.

Wheat middlings carrying the major portion of the germ and wheat germ, while increasing growth, were ineffective in preventing the condition. Attempts to prevent the paralysis by adding various minerals, as well as the ash from the equivalent of 5% alfalfa leaf meal which had proved effective, were negative.

Dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, dried whey, a milk concentrate, good quality alfalfa leaf meal, and autoclaved yeast proved effective in preventing the paralysis and in promoting growth.

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A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.
In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.
An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grinder and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1½ lbs.
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ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Baby Chick Season Starts

About this season the hatcheries are getting well started on incubating the eggs that will soon become first class baby chicks in the windows of grain and feed dealers show rooms, five cent and dime stores, and mercantile establishments. Hatchings will be heavier than at any time in the past three years. For four months egg prices have risen more or less steadily, until current comment on every hand reports, "Poultry is the brightest spot in farm income."

Hatcheries anticipate a thriving business, especially on the egg breeds, altho the utility birds will likewise be in strong demand among the back-lot poultry raisers. Grain and feed dealers who handle baby chicks as a seasonal and profitable item which encourages sales of the feeds they handle or mix, are preparing for a rush. Many will handle baby chicks for the first time.

Baby chicks make a good spring sideline.

The experienced handler will have the brooder ready when the birds arrive, and keep it sanitary so long as it is in use. For the run a one-half inch mesh wire floor a few inches above the bottom of the run will give better results with the chicks and cause less trouble than the customary litter. Brooder temperatures should be kept at about 90 degrees.

The yolk of the egg is nature's first food, and is taken into the body of the chick the last 24 hours before it breaks its way out of the shell. This yolk requires 72 hours for complete digestion, but the chick gets hungry before it is completely absorbed.

When the chicks are placed under the hover if their beaks are dipped in warm water, they become readily acquainted with the art of drinking and will take their requirements from the drinking fountains.

Have a plentiful supply of feed troughs and drinking fountains for all the chicks to prevent the stronger ones crowding out the weaker. A mash starting feed is satisfactory, tho some prefer also to feed a little fine cracked corn. Having feed before the chicks will help prevent their picking litter or droppings and causing digestive disturbances. The wire mesh floor shows its benefits here, in that there is no litter and droppings fall thru.

Keep lukewarm water in the drinking troughs. Cold water chills the digestive tract, retards digestion and may cause digestive disturbances.

Put no so-called disease preventives in the drinking water so long as the chicks are well. Usually they taint the water, and the chicks will not drink as freely as they should. Further they may cause unfavorable chemical reaction in connection with the feed. Keep the drinking fountains and the feed troughs sanitary by cleaning and scalding every few days. Have some finely chopped green feed in the run, and a source of fine ground grit.

FOR STARTING chicks Purdue recommends an all-mash ration with dried milk. The formula is: 400 lbs. ground yellow corn, 100 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. wheat middlings, 90 lbs. 50% protein meat scrap, 30 lbs. dried skim or dried buttermilk, 7 lbs. salt.

CALIFORNIA has the same idea but gives a formula wherein additional shell or limestone feeding is eliminated. This is: 76½ lbs. ground grains or grain by-products, 10 lbs. 63% protein fish scraps, 8 lbs. 33% protein dried milk, 3 lbs. bone meal, 2 lbs. ground limestone, ½ lb. salt. This formula should be supplemented with green feed or alfalfa meal unless at least 40% of the ground grains is yellow corn.

Ordinarily good commercial rations contain all the ingredients necessary for feeding baby chicks the few days they are in stock and will produce good results when fed according to instructions.

BUYERS of baby chicks, especially those who are putting in their first stock for raising on the back of a town lot, will undoubtedly appreciate a good book of instructions on raising chickens from "egg to egg." If such a book tells about the feeds the dealer makes or handles it serves further to improve his sales.

Such information, put into the hands of the customer along with the chicks, serves a double

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Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

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purpose in that if the customer obeys sound instructions he will have little trouble with the birds; if he doesn't it is not the fault of the man who sold him the chicks.

The instructions should include housing information as well as feeding information. Housing has much to do with the development of birds into good layers or utility fowls.

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Mill Census Shows Decline

Altho prepared flour production has demonstrated comparative stability, the preliminary report of the 1931 census of the milling industry, released last month by the Buro of the Census, shows a marked drop in the number of merchant mills in operation.

In 1931 only 2,410 establishments were included in the census figures, compared with 4,022 in 1929 and 4,035 in 1927. It should be remembered that these figures are not confined to wheat flour mills alone, all other grain mills being included, and in view of the sharp decreases in milling of corn, rye and buckwheat it is probable that many of the missing mills did not grind wheat flour.

From Abroad

The Irish Free State cereals bill has been passed.

Germany's duty on Argentine corn will be 250 marks a ton beginning Jan. 10.

Germany in a decree effective Jan. 10 subjects imports of corn to the rates of the supertariff.

France has suspended enforcement of the decree of Sept. 27, 1932, limiting extraction of flour to 66% of the wheat. Now there is no limit.

Queensland, Australia, is organizing a Provisional Maize Board to draw up plans for marketing corn under the Primary Producers Organization Act, and to hold corn off the market for higher prices.

France voted 300,000,000 francs Dec. 27 to a national agricultural credit ass'n to loan to farmers at 2% interest to hold wheat, and a credit of 20,000,000 francs to the government to accumulate a reserve stock of wheat.

The Soviet acknowledges that the state farms have supplied only 77.9% of the grain collections assessed against them. Directors of state farms are threatened with arrest and trial unless effective measures are taken to complete collections.

Bartering for Corn in Nebraska

By Traveler

When money for trading purposes is short good traders adapt themselves to the condition by finding other means of exchange. Farm purchasing power and the price of corn is so low many grain dealers and country merchants have returned to the days of barter.

A coal and distillate dealer in Fremont, Neb., accepts ear corn in exchange for the products he handles. "Corn," he says, "makes poor fuel. Figured out on the heat unit basis it looks cheaper than coal. But the oil in the corn makes the heat too intense. It burns too quickly, the heating unit requires constant attention, and the intense heat burns out the grates. A new heating unit would be required every season should this product be used constantly for fuel. Most of the farmers who experimented with corn as a fuel in this section have given up the practice.

"I have a little profit in the coal and distillate I handle. So I've a little extra margin to work on when I accept corn in exchange for these products, and I can allow a little more than would be possible under a strict purchase. The corn is being piled up and if the market works up a bit or feeder demand takes all the corn available, which is quite likely in this section, I've a fine chance to make a little profit.

"In many trade circles this would not be looked upon as exactly good business practice. But a couple of cents over the market allowed in exchanging, will move the corn and permit trading, giving a reasonable chance for making a profit. Otherwise I should be sitting here with a stagnant business.

"Our merchants up town are following a similar practice. They accept corn in payment of old accounts, allowing a few cents over the market. Then they send the corn to me, turning it into cash. They don't get full value on their accounts, but by this means they are able to discount them and turn them into cash, instead of continuing them on their books as frozen assets, uncollectable for no one knows how long. It gives them a little money with which they can keep their stores going."

Discounted bills that have been standing for maybe a year or more, and ought to bear interest instead of being charged off for corn above the market. Yet no merchant can be justly criticized for adapting himself to the conditions that exist, discarding traditional sound business practice for something that will keep the channels of trade open, and the wheels of dependent industry turning.

Probably some will end up in the bankruptcy courts by straying too far from the paths of sound business practice in their bartering efforts. But perhaps it makes little difference whether they end up in bankruptcy by such process, or by sticking to sound business practice that fails to function, permitting overhead to eat its way thru such assets as gather dust on their shelves. Certainly no man can be justly criticized for grasping at such economic straws. It may be that fortune will favor him, and send him enough straw to keep his business afloat.

Buying corn from merchants instead of from the growers relieves regular dealers of liability on many purchases of grain covered by liens.

Domestic allotment is clumsy and unworkable. It would turn the businessman into a collector for the federal government, says Senator Ellison D. Smith, who is slated to be chairman of the senate com'ite on agriculture under the Roosevelt administration.

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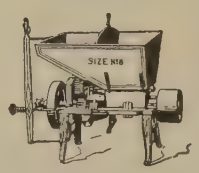

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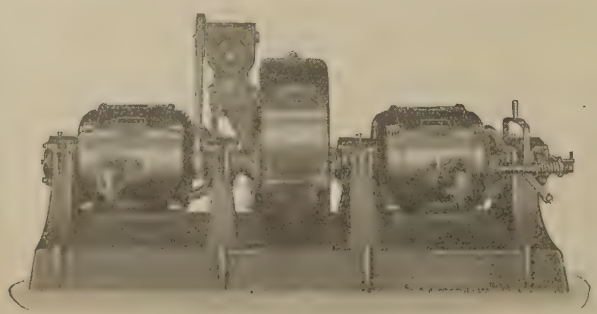

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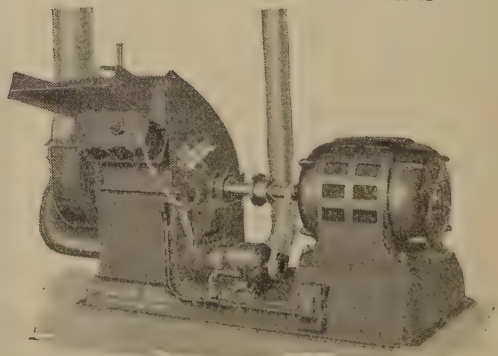

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Corn Gluten Feed Rations for Dairy Cows

Corn gluten feed contains all the gluten and the corn solubles, these latter being the soluble protein and the mineral constituents of the corn and they increase the mineral content of the corn gluten feed to an equivalent of seventeen times the quantity of lime as found in average natural corn, a good factor so necessary to animal life in the formation and building of bone, and which is lacking in sufficient quantities in most cereals.

Corn gluten feed also contains fourteen times the amount of soda as is contained in the average natural corn, and double the quantity of magnesia, as well as other essential minerals, making it a very valuable ingredient from the mineral standpoint, in the correct balancing of a ration.

A concentration of the feed qualities of corn in the form of corn gluten meal has caused this product to find a ready market among dairy men. Anheuser-Busch, Inc., one of the leading producers of corn gluten feed, has developed the following suggested formulas for use of the product in feeding dairy cows.

Feeders who want to use their home grown grains will find the following formula satisfactory: Equal parts by weight of corn, oats and wheat. Where barley is available it may be used for one-half the oats, or the wheat, so as to make up the total weight of grain. Where no wheat is available use barley or oats, or a mixture of both to take its place. This mixture of home grown grains will average 11.5% crude protein to which must be added a protein supplement to balance as required according to the roughage available.

Dairy Supplement Number 1: 700 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 300 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal 43% protein, 600 lbs. Wheat Bran, 400 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal. This ration will average 28% crude protein and may be used as a base ration for building up a dairy feed as follows:

For a 16% protein feed use 1,400 lbs. of the home grown grains, and 600 lbs. of the above supplement, and you will have the following mixture based upon the ton basis: 210 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 90 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 180 lbs. Wheat Bran, 120 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 466 lbs. Ground Corn, 467 lbs. Ground Oats or Barley, 467 lbs. Ground Wheat or Oats or Barley.

For an 18% protein feed use 1,200 lbs. home grown grains and 800 lbs. of the supplement, and you will have the following mixture, based upon the ton basis: 280 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 120 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 240 lbs. Wheat Bran, 160 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 400 lbs. Ground Corn, 400 lbs. Ground Oats or Barley, 400 lbs. Ground Wheat, Oats or Barley.

For a 21% protein feed use 800 lbs. of home grown grains and 1,200 lbs. of the supplement, and you will have the following mixture, based upon the ton basis: 420 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 180 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 360 lbs. Wheat Bran, 240 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 266 lbs. Ground Corn, 267 lbs. Ground Oats or Barley, 267 lbs. Ground Wheat, Oats or Barley.

Coarser ground feeds are better and more beneficial to the dairy cow. Hence, home grains should be coarsely ground.

Dairy Supplement Number 2: 1200 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 200 lbs. Cotton Seed Oil Meal, 300 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 300 lbs. Wheat Bran. This mixture will average 28% crude protein and may be used as a base ration for building up a dairy feed as follows:

For a 16% protein feed use 1,400 lbs. of home grown grains and 600 lbs. of the above supplement, and you will have the following mixture based upon the ton quantity: 360 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 60 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 90 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 90 lbs. Wheat Bran, 466 lbs. Ground Corn, 467 lbs. Ground Oats or Barley, 467 lbs. Ground Wheat, Oats or Barley.

For an 18% protein feed use 1,200 lbs. of home grown grains and 800 lbs. of supplement and you will have the following mixture based upon the ton quantity: 480 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 80 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 120 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 120 lbs. Wheat Bran, 400 lbs. Ground Corn, 400 lbs. Ground Oats or Barley, 400 lbs. Ground Wheat, Oats or Barley.

For a 21% protein feed use 800 lbs. of home grown grains and 1,200 lbs. of the supplement, and you will have the following mixture, based upon the ton quantity: 720 lbs. Corn Gluten Feed, 120 lbs. Cotton Seed Meal, 180 lbs. Soybean Oil Meal, 180 lbs. Wheat Bran, 266 lbs. Ground Corn, 267 lbs. Ground Oats or Barley, 267 lbs. Ground Wheat, Oats or Barley.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during Novmber, compared with November, 1931, and for the 11 months ended November, have been reported by the Department of Commerce, in short tons, as follows:

	November,		11 mos. ended November,	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Hay	225	243	2,610	5,313
Cottonseed cake	16,159	44,526	91,259	107,990
Linseed cake	8,673	20,488	118,431	203,010
Other oil cake	840	2,864	23,618	43,804
Cottonseed meal	2,775	11,535	38,043	30,097
Linseed meal	225	903	8,423	8,544
Other oil meal	396	195	2,159	1,518
Oyster shell	3,229	3,085	53,024	55,211
Fishmeal	131	17	2,469	2,678
Alfalfa meal	7	218	409	1,896
Mixed dairy feed	96	236	1,456	1,838
Mixed poultry feed	186	334	2,381	5,837
Other mixed feed	102	386	3,445	6,858
All other feed	3,238	9,188	48,285	33,751

Pigs Require Animal Proteins

In a series of experiments at the Louisiana experiment stations it was found that pigs require some animal protein in their rations, but that cheaper and more efficent gains were produced when cottonseed meal and alfalfa meal were mixed with the animal proteins. Shrimp meal was superior to tankage whether fed with or without other supplements.

Self-feeding protein supplements saved considerable labor, especially when hogging off crops in the field. Cottonseed meal, while not entirely safe or satisfactory when used as a sole supplement, gave excellent results when combined with tankage or shrimp bran.

Alfalfa meal, fine, well cured alfalfa or clover hay, or dehydrated alfalfa supplied some necessary elements to dry lot rations, and the dehydrated alfalfa was superior to cottonseed meal in supplementing a ration of corn, rice polish, and shrimp bran for dry lot pigs.

Small country mills grinding on toll are exempted from the domestic allotment tax, giving them an advantage of 75 cents per bushel.

Feed Rates Under Fire

Hearings on the 15% case, ex-parte 103, the emergency charges allowed carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission about a year ago and ordered to expire on Mar. 31, 1933, are now under way at Washington. They were started Dec. 28. The rates involve emergency charges of 1 to 2 cents per 100 lbs. made by the railroads since Jan. 4, 1932, on shipments of prepared feeds and many leading feed ingredients.

Carriers are seeking continuation of the charges, with no stipulated expiration date, and are asking relief from the rule demanding pooling of revenue from the increase for distribution through the Railroad Credit Corp. to needy carriers.

The Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n, asking for a hearing there, said: "While our members in a general way are favorable to the carriers' proposal, including discontinuance of the Railroad Credit Corp., we will desire to be heard on the question of the emergency charge as applied to rolled oats and feed manufactured from grains, but containing other ingredients."

The traffic com'ite of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has filed a petition setting forth the same complaints against discrimination as were used in its request for suspension of the increased rates a year ago.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was petitioned to hold at hearing at Chicago, that testimony might be offered by interested feed and grain interests showing their objections. The objections were that the list of products included in the emergency charge was not complete in that competitive products paid different emergency charges and other competitive products were not subject to such charges. Further, the established uniform groupings and ratings are disrupted by the emergency charges and different interpretations are placed upon the wording of the tariff by the different carriers and groups of carriers in different parts of the country. Collections have been made from certain shippers and not from others causing undue discrimination and prejudice. The Ass'n is particularly interested in adjusting and harmonizing the groupings and charges on grain, grain products and allied articles if the emergency charges are to be continued.

A second shipment of Canadian wheat thru Buffalo is to be made as a test of the preferential British duty. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, which owns a large elevator at Buffalo, believes the ruling requiring consignment from a Canadian point direct is unfair to the farmer, as the cost of shipping thru Halifax or St. John is ¾ cent greater than thru Buffalo.

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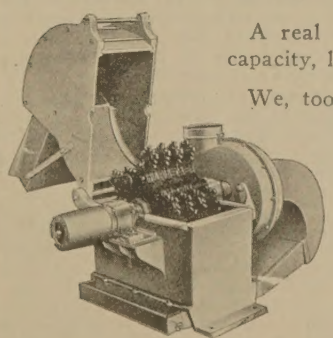

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Texas Truck Regulation Valid

The Supreme Court of the United States on Dec. 5 affirmed the decision of the district court of the Southern District of Texas upholding the constitutionality of the Texas statute providing for regulation of private contract carriers by the Texas Railroad Commission.

J. H. Stephenson, W. S. Finnegan and others brot suit to enjoin the governor, attorney-general, highway commission and railroad commission from enforcing the truck regulation law against them as private carriers.

Justice Sutherland, for the Supreme Court, said: Section 4 vests the Railroad Commission with authority to supervise and regulate the transportation of property for compensation or hire by motor vehicle on any public highway of the state; to fix maximum or minimum, or maximum and minimum rates, fares, and charges in accordance with the specific provisions of the act; to prescribe rules and regulations for the government of motor carriers, for the safety of their operations, and for other purposes; to require each driver to have a license pursuant to an examination as to his ability and fitness.

Section 6 (a) provides that no motor carrier now operating as a contract carrier, or hereafter desiring to engage in so doing, shall operate until it shall have received a permit from the Railroad Commission which shall not be issued until the applicant has complied with the requirements of the act. Section 6 (c) directs that such permits shall be granted only after a hearing, and not if the commission be of opinion "that the proposed operation of any such contract carrier will impair the efficient public service of any authorized common carrier or common carriers then adequately serving the same territory."

Section 6bb provides that no permit to operate as a contract carrier shall be granted to any person operating as a common carrier holding a certificate of convenience and necessity, and that no certificate of convenience and necessity shall be granted to any person operating as a contract carrier, and that no vehicle shall be operated by any motor carrier with both a permit and a certificate.

It is well established law that the highways of the state are public property; that their primary and preferred use is for private purposes; and that their use for purposes of gain is special and extraordinary, which, generally at least, the legislature may prohibit or condition as it sees fit.

We are of opinion that neither by specific provision or provisions, nor by the statute considered as a whole, is there an attempt to convert private contract carriers by motor into common carriers. Certainly, the statute does not say so. Common carriers by motor and private contract carriers are classified separately and subjected to distinctly separate provisions. By section 1 (h), the contract carrier is defined as "any motor carrier * * * transporting property for compensation or hire over any highway in this State other than as a common carrier." It is difficult to see how the Legislature could more clearly have evinced an intention to avoid an attempt to convert the contract carrier into a common carrier. It is true that the regulations imposed upon the two classes are in some instances similar, if not identical; but they are imposed upon each class considered by itself, and it does not follow that regulations appropriately imposed upon the business of a common carrier may not also be appropriate to the business of a contract carrier.

Turning our attention to the provision for permits, it is to be observed that the requirement is not that the private contract carrier shall obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity, but that he shall obtain a permit, the issue of which is made dependent upon the condition that the efficiency of common carrier service then adequately serving the same territory shall not be impaired. Does the required relation here exist between the condition imposed and the end sought? We think it does. But, in any event, if the Legislature so concluded, as it evidently did, that conclusion must stand, since we are not able to say that in reaching it that body was manifestly wrong.

"The state has a vital interest in the appropriate utilization of the railroads which serve its people, as well as in the proper maintenance of its highways as safe and convenient facilities. The state provides its highways and pays for their upkeep. Its people make railroad transportation possible by the payment of transportation charges. It cannot be said that the state is powerless to protect its highways from being subjected to excessive burdens when other means of transportation are available. The use of highways for truck transportation has its manifest convenience, but we perceive no constitutional ground for denying to the state the right to foster a fair distribution of traffic to the end that all necessary facilities should be maintained and that the public should not be inconvenienced by inordinate uses of its highways for purposes of gain. This is not a case of a denial of the use of the highways to one class of citizens as opposed to another, or of limitations having no appropriate relation to highway protection."

Nor do we find merit in the further contention that the act arbitrarily discriminates against appellants because it does not apply to persons, commonly known as "shipper-owners," who are transporting their own commodities under substantially similar conditions. It is obvious that certain provisions of the statute, like that requiring the commission to fix minimum rates, can have no application to such owners. We are of opinion, from an examination of the act and the companion act which was upheld by this court in Sproles v. Binford, supra, that all provisions relating to contract carriers which are germane to shipper-owners are made applicable to them. In any event, it is not shown that the act thus far has been so administered as to result in any unlawful discrimination.—Stephenson v. Binford. 53 Sup. Ct. 181.

Hay Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1931, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1932	1931	1932	1931
Baltimore	48	92	.....	.....
Boston	11,836	13,266	.....	.....
Chicago	3,166	4,983	1,307	741
Cincinnati	781	1,331	.....	.....
Fort Worth	4	1	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,908	7,212	504	1,440
Los Angeles	1,347	956	.....	.....
Milwaukee	.....	48	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,180	1,664	17	42
Peoria	60	30	.....	40
St. Louis	1,092	1,896	240	360
San Francisco	288	1,433	.....	.....
Seattle	198	55	.....	.....

You cannot feed eggs into a hen, but you can feed them out.—Judge D. E. Hale.

A price war seems to have broken out among oyster shell crushers. Sharp reductions have been made in the price of oyster shell, which have helped many buyers of this commodity.

New York, N. Y.—Fancy brown eggs from Maine have appeared on the New York market and found a ready market. This is causing considerable concern among the producers of graded white eggs that enjoyed premium prices. A few years ago the brown egg was discounted 5 to 6 cents a dozen, but today it is accepted on an equal basis or better.

Books Received

WATER COMPETITION as affecting the transcontinental railroads is a printed brief by the carriers to the National Transportation Com'ite declaring that the determination of whether rates are compensatory is a managerial function, not that of a commission, that Panama Canal competition has made operation more expensive by the unbalancing of east and west bound shipments, requiring the movement of locomotives and empty cars westward, that a public policy is not defensible under which one form of transportation using only rails is not given equal opportunity to meet the competition of waterways and highways.

THE DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT PLAN is the title of a report by the legislative com'ite of the Millers National Federation presented to the House Com'ite on Agriculture by Fred J. Lingham analyzing this latest legislative nostrum. Arguments in the 31-page brochure may be summed up: The Plan is fundamentally wrong from a national viewpoint. It is probably unconstitutional. It would increase production. It would decrease consumption. It is impracticable. It would result in a large increase in bureaucracy. It would be very dangerous as an experiment in a new principle of taxation and of distribution of bonuses to favored classes. It would develop bootlegging in untaxed flour, and other commodities if brought under the Plan. It would result in later legislation detrimental to interests of farmers. Developments under the Plan would probably have effects opposite to those now anticipated.

Storage holdings of eggs in the United States on Dec. 1 were 1,201,000 cases, the smallest on record for that date since 1916. Poultry stocks in store were slightly above the 5 year average.

Seattle, Wash.—W. M. Coats will soon sail to the Hawaiian Islands for the 6th time to judge three poultry shows. The poultry business in the Islands has shown marked increase, due principally to the oriental population, which buys many chickens, eggs and squabs.

The Institute of American Meat Packers has issued a leaflet explaining that the 2 cents per pound domestic allotment tax would be paid by the hog producers in the lower price paid for the live stock, and giving cogent reasons that the scheme will defeat itself. However its proponents are not disturbed by the condemnation of the economists.

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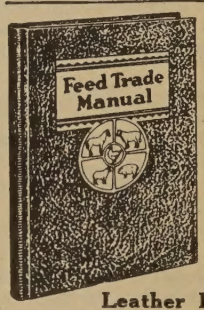

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Hammer mills
Iodine
Iron oxide
Kelp
Linseed meal, cake
Meat meal, scrap
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Minerals
Mineral mixtures
Molasses
Oyster shell, crushed
Peanut meal
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Potassium, chlorid iodide
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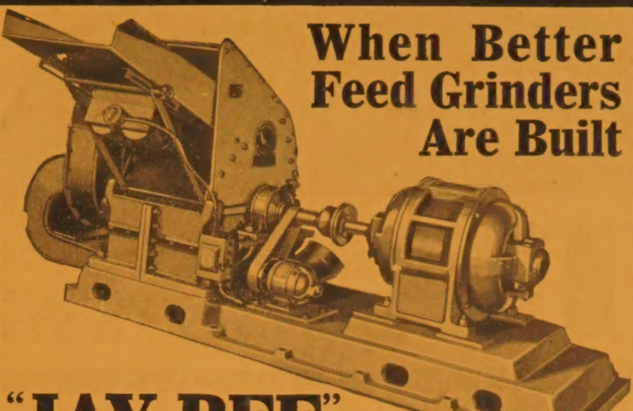

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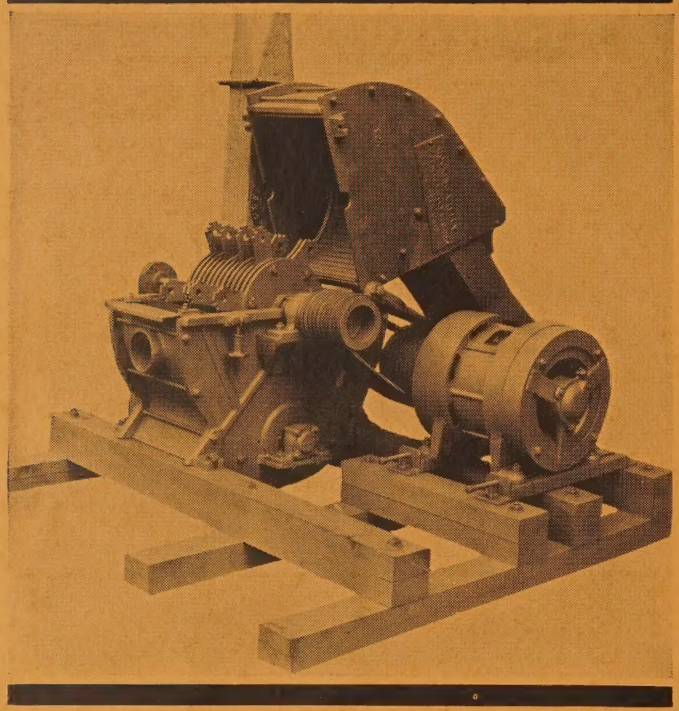

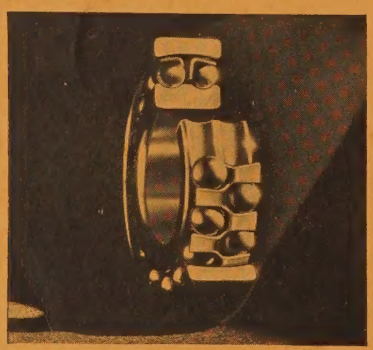

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